FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 219 *12 November 1982*

BULGARIA

Reportage on Death of Leonid Brezhnev C 1
Radio Announces Death C 1
State Council Decrees Mourning C 1
Leadership Bodies' Condolences C 1
Politburo Extraordinary Session C 2
Embassy To Receive Mourners C 2
Leaders Pay Condolence Visits C 3
People Mourn Brezhnev C 3
Andropov Named as CPSU General Secretary C 4
Policies, Biography Reported C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

State, Party React to Passing of Brezhnev D 1
Flags Ordered Lowered D 1
Condolence Messages Sent D 1
Achievements Praised D 2
[RUDE PRAVO 12 Nov]
SFRY's Planinc Arrives for Talks With Strougal D 3
SFRY, CSSR Delegations Listed D 3
Husak, Planinc Meet D 4
Strougal Dinner Speech Noted D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

GDR Leaders Express Sympathy at Brezhnev's Death E 1
Notification of Death E 1
Leadership Sends Condolences E 1
Politburo Praises Brezhnev E 2
Honored by Council of Ministers E 2
Security Ministry's Order of Day E 2
Interior, Defense Order of Day E 3
Leaders Call at Embassy E 3
SED Leaders Offer Condolences E 4
Berlin Citizens Pay Respects E 4
FRG Paper Describes Supply Problems in GDR E 5
[Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 10 Nov]

HUNGARY

Reportage on Death of Leonid Brezhnev F 1
Leaders Send Condolences F 1
MSZMP Message F 1
Kadar Lauds Brezhnev F 1

POLAND

Warsaw Reports Lech Walesa To Be Released G 1
Urban Comments on Release G 1
10 Nov Disturbances, Government Response Reported G 2
'Irresponsible' Youths Blamed G 2
Nowa Huta Clash [AFP] G 2
Warsaw Hopes for 'Commonsense' G 3
Attempts 'To Stir Unrest' Noted G 3
'Excesses' in Cities Reported G 4
PAP Notes 'Some Incidents' G 4
Urban: Workers Rejected Strike G 5
TV Reports Arrests, Casualties G 6
'Profanation' of Army Monument G 6
AFP Report on Warsaw, Wroclaw G 6
Warsaw on 'Subversive' Radios G 7
'Calm' Reported in Gorzow G 8
Warsaw: Strike a 'Fiasco' G 8
More on 'Fiasco,' Disturbances G 8
Papers on Strike 'Failure' G 9
Demonstrators, Police Clash 11 November [AFP] G 10
TV on Demonstration 'Attempts' G 11
PAP Updates Arrest, Casualty Figures 11 Nov G 12
Security Services Liquidate Printing Presses G 12
U.S. Citizen Detained for Illegal Activity G 12
Solidarity Activist Reports to Authorities 3 Nov G 13
[TRYBUNA LUDU 5 Nov]
Problems of Church-State Dialogue Examined G 13
[Namiotkiewicz in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 5 Nov]
LE MONDE Views Moves by Church, Hardliners G 15
[Guetta, 10 Nov]
PZPR Resolution on Socioeconomic Tasks G 18
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Oct/1 Nov]
Sejm Statement on Allegations of Repression G 21
Barcikowski Answers Questions on Grabski Letter G 21
[KURIER SZCZECINSKI 4 Nov]
Regional Production Performances 'Good' G 22
PAP Reports More New Trade Unions Registered G 22
Poland Pays Homage to Memory of Leonid Brezhnev G 23
Radio Eulogy G 24
Telegram of Condolence G 25
Officials Sign Embassy Book G 25

ROMANIA

Bucharest Radio Announces Brezhnev's Death 11 Nov H 1
Ceausescu Message; Will Attend Funeral H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

SFRY Leaders, Nation Mourn Death of Brezhnev I 1
Death Announced I 1
Ribicic Receives Soviet Envoy I 1
LCY Sends Condolences I 1
Sundic Reviews Life, Deeds I 2
TANJUG Hails Contribution I 3
Funeral Committee Named I 4
TANJUG Reports CC Meeting, Andropov Election I 4
CPSU CC Plenum I 4
Andropov New General Secretary I 4

REPORTAGE ON DEATH OF LEONID BREZHNEV

Radio Announces Death

AU110945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow -- The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the USSR with deep sorrow announce to the party and all Soviet people that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died suddenly on 10 November 1982 at 0830 local time.

Leonid Brezhnev's name, the name of the continuer of Lenin's great cause, the name of an ardent fighter for peace and communism, will forever live in the hearts of Soviet people and all progressive mankind.

State Council Decrees Mourning

AU120914 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 12 (BTA) -- In connection with the death of the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has issued a decree declaring November 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1982, days of mourning in the country.

Leadership Bodies' Condolences

AU112015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have sent the following telegram to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades: The BCP and the entire Bulgarian people heard with immeasurable sorrow about the sudden death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Bulgarian Communists and the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria pay deep respect to the loyal son of the great Soviet people and great friend of socialist Bulgaria, the talented continuer of the cause of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the most noteworthy politician and statesman of our times, the wise and far-sighted architect of the struggle for peace and detente and one of the most eminent figures of the communist and workers movement.

A communist and leader of the glorious Leninist school who gave his entire life to realize the ideas and ideals of the Great October, who made a major contribution to the further development of the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice, has left us. Leonid Brezhnev's merits in building a developed socialist society in the Soviet Union, raising the economic and defensive might of the Soviet Union, bringing prosperity to the Soviet people and raising the prestige and authority in the world of the first socialist fatherland, are well known.

His deeds of strengthening the unity and consolidation of the socialist community, developing the integrational processes and cooperation in the world and in CEMA, increasing the defensive capability of the Warsaw Pact -- a reliable shield of peace and socialism -- will remain forever in history.

Leonid Brezhnev's contribution to the struggle for the unity of the international communist and workers movement based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the development of world revolutionary process, to the freedom, independence and social progress of the people is tremendous!

Present-day mankind will never forget the remarkable role of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament and cooperation among the peoples as well as for averting nuclear disaster. His name is indivisibly linked with CPSU Peace Program around which the peaceful efforts of the millions of people in the world are rallied today.

Leonid Brezhnev's death is an unforettable loss for us. In his personality, the Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people have lost a genuine and responsive friend who had made a lasting investment in elaborating and realizing the BCP's and CPSU's course toward a comprehensive cooperation and drawing together of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, in strengthening and deepening Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and brotherhood as an example of socialist internationalism in action.

In conclusion, the telegram says that the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and all working people in Bulgaria express their deepest fraternal condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Council of Ministers and also the Soviet people and they are joining their sorrow to the sorrow of the great Soviet Union.

At this moment we are with you, dear Soviet brothers and sisters, and we are firmly resolved to continue marching with you shoulder to shoulder, rallied and united in the common struggle for peace, democracy and socialism and for a full triumph of our communist ideal.

Politburo Extraordinary Session

AU120856 Sofia BTA in English 0824 GMT 12 Nov 82

["Extraordinary Session of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 12 (BTA) --- On November the eleventh, 1982, an extraordinary session of the Poliburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was held in connection with the suprising death of the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mr Leonid Brezhnev.

With feelings of deep grief, the Politburo of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party paid tribute to the cause and the bright memory of Leonid Brezhnev -- the faithful son of the Soviet people and sincere friend of socialist Bulgaria, one of the most remarkable figures of the international communist and workers' movement, who made an enormous contribution to the theory and the practices of socialism, to the struggle for peace, detente and social progress.

The Politburo discussed and approved measures for paying due respect to the life and the remarkable work of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the People's Republic of Bulgaria by the Bulgarian Communists and by the whole Bulgarian people.

Politburo stresses that the Bulgarian Communist Party, its Blagoev-Dimitrov Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov will continue to conduct our tested and life-confirmed policy of fraternal friendship, all-round cooperation and closeness with the Soviet Union and the great Soviet people in the struggle for the construction of socialism and communism.

Embassy To Receive Mourners

AU111818 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The USSR Embassy in Sofia will be open on 12 November 1100-1300 and 1400-1700 as well as on 13 November 1100-1300 and 1500-1700 local time to give people the opportunity to express condolences in connection with Leonid Brezhnev's death.

Leaders Pay Condolence Visit

AU121110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] On the occasion of the death of Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretaries came this morning to the USSR Embassy in order to express their condolences.

The following comrades took their places standing in the honorary guard: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Ognyan Doynov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev. They signed the condolences book.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers and on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, personally, we express to the CPSU Central Committee, to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to the USSR Council of Ministers, to the Soviet Communists, and to all Soviet people, the sincere condolences of the Bulgarian Communists and of the entire Bulgarian people on the sudden death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Bulgarian Communists and our people are paying their deep respects to the life and deeds of the loyal son of the Soviet people, the great friend of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We pay our respects to the talented continuer of Lenin's cause, to the outstanding theoretician and organizer, the most remarkable statesman of our era, the indefatiguable fighter for the struggle for peace and detente, to one of the most outstanding leaders of the international communist and workers movement. The Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people have lost a good and generous friend and comrade, who has made a lasting contribution to the development and implementation of the joint policy of the BCP and the CPSU, to the comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together between Bulgaria and the USSR, to the deepening and development of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and fraternity, that serves as an example of socialist internationalism in action. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will live forever in the golden pages of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, in the hearts of the grateful Bulgarian people.

We pay deep respects to the revolutionary deeds and to the bright memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

People Mourn Brezhnev

AU111342 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 11 Nov 82

["Deep Sorrow for L. Brezhnev" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 11 (BTA) -- Bulgaria recieved the news of Leonid Brezhnev's death with deep sorrow. Immediately after the TASS announcement the Bulgarian radio and the Bulgarian television interrupted their regular programmes to transmit the obituary. There sounds mournful and classical music during which the announcement on the grave loss is repeated many times.

In plants and factories in many towns of the country the machines were stopped, sirens sounded, the workers stopped their work to express, at spontaneous mourning meetings, their distress over the loss of the ardent champion of peace and communism, of the great friend of the Bulgarian people, three-times Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. In many places, immediately after the news, there were made mourning corners before which workers, peasants, scientific and cultural workers, students, stand guards of honor.

ANDROPOV NAMED AS CPSU GENERAL SECRETARY

AU121120 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1113 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Horizont program]

[Text] We have just received the news from Moscow that the CPSU Central Committee has elected Yuriy Andropov as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Policies, Biography Reported

AU121340 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Dear listeners, in this newscast we will go back again to the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow, at which Yuriy Andropov was unanimously elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Yuriy Andropov assured the CPSU Central Committee and the party that he will devote all his efforts to the implementation of the program mapped out in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on communist construction, on ensuring continuity in the settlement of the tasks devoted to the further consolidation of the Soviet Union's economic and defensive power, for the improvement of the Soviet people's prosperity, for the consolidation of peace and for the implementation of the entire domestic and foreign policy as conducted by Leonid Brezhnev.

Yuriy Andropov also pointed out Leonid Brezhnev's remarkable qualities with regard to the socialist community and our entire era; he pointed out his infinite loyalty to the cause, his uncompromising strictness toward himself and others, his wise understanding in adopting decisions, his principlemindedness and his courage regarding the grave upheavals of history, his invariable cordiality and respect in dealing with people.

The extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee closed its work.

Yuriy Andropov was born in June 1914, in southern Russia, into the family of a railroad worker. He began his career at the age of 16, as a telegraph operator. In 1936 he worked in [word indistinct] and in Petrozavodsk. From 1944 to 1951 he was sent to do party work in Karelia. During the following years he worked as head of a department at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs and served as USSR ambassador in Hungary.

In 1957 he was once again working at the CPSU Central Committee. He was head of a department, and later on, he was elected secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In 1967 Yuriy Andropov was appointed chairman of the State Security Committee.

In the following years he was appointed candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Since 1973 Yuriy Andropov has been a full member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, he was elected to the USSR Supreme Soviet, he has been awarded the Lenin Order twice and has the military title of army general. [sentence indistinct]

STATE, PARTY REACT TO PASSING OF BREZHNEV

Flags Ordered Lowered

LD111200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] On the occasion of the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, state and public buildings on the territory of our republic will fly the Czechoslovak and Soviet state flags at half mast or black flags until further notice.

Condolence Messages Sent

LD112058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Message from the CPZC Central Committee, the president of the CSSR and the Czechoslovak Government to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers on the death of Leonid Brezhnev]

[Text] It was with the most profound sadness that we received the news about the sudden death of the leading representative of the CPSU and the Soviet state, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, four-times Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor of the Soviet Union, three-times Hero of Czechoslovakia, a man dear to us all -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. On behalf of all communists and the Czechoslovak people we express to you, Soviet communists and all Soviet people, our profound condolences.

Departing with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is a great revolutionary, consistent Marxist-Leninist, who devoted his entire fruitful life to the Communist Party and the fight for a happy life of the working people. Connected with his name is an entire epoch of heroic struggles of the CPSU and the Soviet people for the realization of the ideals of communism.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was an example of a communist who, in all the responsibile offices entrusted to him by the party, did not spare his efforts and utilized his deep knowledge and life experiences in the interest of the cause of peace, progress and socialism. His exceptional honesty, ahderence to principles and consistency in the defense and implementation of the interests of the working people was demonstrated always and everywhere. In all his actions the wellbeing of the Soviet people was always uppermost in his mind.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who himself came from a working-class background, intimately knew the life of the people, its wishes and desires, and has justly won the love and admiration not only of the nations of the Soviet Union but also all progressive and democratic forces all over the world. His deep patriotism particularly demonstrated itself during the most difficult periods in the history of the Soviet country. At the time when the Soviet Union was fatally endangered by fascist Germany he courageously stood at the forefront of the Soviet people's heroic fight and that of its illustrious army in whose ranks he experienced every hardship of the war until the final victory. As a general of the Soviet Army he took part in fights for the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the Hitlerite yoke.

In the postwar years Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev devoted his inexhaustible energies to reconstruction of the economy destroyed by war and to the creation of prerequisites for the further mighty progress of the Soviet Union in the construction of socialist and communist society. His personal contribution to the realization of the tasks of the construction of advanced socialism in the Soviet Union was enormous. He made a significant contribution also to the development of theory and practice and to the generalization of the experiences of the masses in the current period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

His unfailing optimism and faith in the final victory of communism and his implacability toward all his enemies has been a great help to all revolutionaries and Marxist-Leninists in the world, and has imbued them with strength for new fights. We hve known Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as a consistent internationalist, a fighter for the homogeneity of the countries of the socialist community and the unity of the communist and workers' movement.

In the eyes of the world Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is credited with an immortal contribution to the realization of the Leninist policy of peace and peaceful coexistence.

Through his entire effort for the preservation of world peace and aversion of a destructive nuclear war he has become the symbol of the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy. As its highest representative, enjoying great respect in the world, he daily confirmed that socialism and peace are intrinsically partners. All the successes achieved in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament reflect his enormous personal contribution. This all testifies to his profound socialist humanism and his great responsibility for the fate of mankind.

In the hearts of the Czechoslovak Communists and all our people he shall be for ever remembered as one of the liberators of our country and a great friend. He was sincerely pleased at our successes and also deeply experienced with us all our difficulties; his comradely advice and help contributed to the endeavor for the construction and strengthening of socialism in our country, and to its calm and peaceful development. Every meeting with Leonid Ilich resulted in new stimuli to the deepening of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and the development of a multi-faceted and fruitful cooperation between our two communist parties and fraternal countries.

At this moving time we share the profound sadness of all Soviet people. A great man has departed, and the record of his life work shall be for ever entered in gilded lettering in the history of the Czechoslovak people's struggles for socialism. We shall make every effort for the further deepening of friendship between our parties and nations, and for the strengthening of the cause of socialism and peace, a cause to which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev devoted his entire life.

Honor and immortal memory to the great son of the Soviet people and the celebrated CPSU -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Condolences on the death of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, have been sent also by leading representatives of the Federal Assembly, the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth and the Secretariat of the International Union of Students in Prague.

Achievements Praised

LD120926 Prague CTK in English 0812 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Prague -- "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was a personality firmly linked to the Communist Party and the people of the Soviet Union. His personality embodied the love of the Soviet people for peace, hatred for war as well as their international feeling," RUDE PRAVO said today.

Leonid Brezhnev was stressing that peace must not be only talked about but that it must be defended and fought for. This conviction was with him his whole life, he devoted it his activity of a statesman, the top representatives of the first country of socialism, a communist and true son of the Lenin's glorious party, a man deeply animated by responsibility for the benefit of people and for their peaceful life.

The whole life of Leonid Brezhnev is an uninterrupted chain of significant peace initiatives, the daily said and added that he inspired the Peace Program approved by the 24th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in 1971. A number of agreements aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war were concluded as a result of extensive Soviet-U.S. talks in the course of the 1970's in which the statemanlike capability of Leonid Brezhnev was clearly shown.

Also these days talks on disarmament and limitation of a ban on various types of weapons are being held on the basis of proposals submitted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. "They are taking place while persistent struggle is being waged against world reaction, and it is the work and activity of Leonid Brezhnev which prove that this struggle can and must end in the victory of peace," RUDE PRAVO said.

The daily recalled the effort exerted by the Soviet foreign policy under the leadership of Leonid Brezhnev for the calling and successful conclusion of the Helsinki Conference, and pointed out that the Soviet Peace Program for the 1980's submitted by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party led to the peace movement in the present world.

The period during which Leonid Brezhnev stood at the head of the Soviet people and their Communist Party is linked with mounting national liberation movement in the world, the daily said adding that the Soviet Union contributed to the fulfillment of national and social demands of people in these regions of the world which often witness direct clashes with imperialism and neocolonialism.

SFRY'S PLANINC ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH STROUGAL

LD101640 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived today for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, accompanied by a delegation.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, welcomed her at the festively decorated Ruzyne Airport.

The visit to Czechoslovakia by Milka Paninc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, indicates the friendly relations between the two countries which are successfully developing in the spirit of mutual respect. It will be an opportunity for further deepening the broad and rich cooperation between the two countries in all spheres, above all in economics. This statement by (Svetoslav Bujovic) further said that the visit will be an opportunity for an exchange of views on topical international questions.

SFRY, CSSR Delegations Listed

LD102134 Praque Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] The talks between the premiers of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia opened in the Hrzan Palace in Prague tonight. Also present for the Czechoslovak side are Comrades Svatopluk Potac, Bohumil Urban, Leopold Ler, Jindrich Rehorek and Bohumil Simacek. Yugoslavia is represented also by Rade Pavlovic, Mirko Ostojic and Trajko Lipkovski.

The talks between Lubomir Strougal and Milka Planinc deal with a broader sphere of questions connected with the further development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in the political, economic and cultural field, the current economic situation in the world, and the topical foreign-political questions.

Husak, Planinc Meet

LD111536 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today Milka Planinc, chairman of the Federal Exectuive Council of the SFRY.

Present during the reception was Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. During the talks the traditionally friendly Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations were stressed and the results of bilateral cooperation to date were highly praised. At the same time, the two sides agreed that the current level of contacts represents a good basis for further dynamic and multilateral development of cooperation, which is in the interest of both of the peoples of the two countries and of strengthening socialism in the world.

When exchanging views on the topical questions of the current complex international situation, the pressing need was stressed to do everything possible to avert the threat of a new world war conflict and to significantly improve the international atmosphere. In this connection, the two countries pledge to continue efforts aimed at halting the arms race and at adopting efficient disarmament measures for the relaxation of international tension and strengthening trust between peoples and states was stressed. The two sides expressed the conviction that a successful ending of the Madrid meeting that is currently in progress would be favorably reflected in the stability of international relations and the preservation of peace, security and cooperation both in Europe and in the world.

Strougal Dinner Speech Noted

LD120018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpt] In Cernin Palace in Prague today Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, gave a festive dinner in honor of Milka Planinc, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council. During the evening the two officials delivered speeches.

In the introduction to his speech, Comrade Lubomir Strougal spoke about the deep roots of our Slavic mutuality which was born in a distant past, strengthened in the struggle for national independence and which later grew into class fraternity in the struggle for the assertion of the most just social order -- socialism.

Describing the standard of our contacts and the results of cooperation, Lubomir Strougal said that over two 5-year plans the volume of goods exchange had doubled. In this 5-year plan we want to treble the volume in comparison with the beginning of the seventies. The current situation on the markets as well as the internal needs of the two states demand the maintenance of this pace and the opening of new effective areas of economic cooperation, in particular in the areas of engineering, chemistry and agriculture, said Comrade Lubomir Strougal.

In the next part of his speech Lubomir Strougal spoke about the current international situation. He said that Czechoslovakia as a country belonging to the socialist community considers the return to the policy of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation codified by the Helsinki Final Act to be of particular importance in the difficult times in which we are currently living. We want to change the arms race gradation into measures for its limitation and to disarmament, avove all by accepting the latest Soviet initiatives which could lead to averting the threat of a nuclear war. Our target is not confrontations but negotiations, said Comrade Lubomir Strougal.

At the conclusion of his speech, Comrade Lubomir Strougal expressed a conviction that Czechoslovak-Yugoslav talks will become a contribution to international cooperation and will show that it is possible to continue the endeavors of previous generations for preserving peace.

GDR LEADERS EXPRESS SYMPATHY AT BREZHNEV'S DEATH

Notification of Death

LD100902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0808 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov (ADN) -- The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with deep sorrow to the party and the entire Soviet people that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died unexpectedly at 0830 on 10 November 1982. The name of Leonid Brezhnev, says a TASS announcement, the faithful continuer of the great work of Lenin, the ardent fighter for peace and communism, will always live in the hearts of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind.

Leadership Sends Condolences

LD111512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1413 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee, GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers have sent a message of condolence on the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the CPSU Central Committee and to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The text is as follows:

The SED Central Committee, the Council of State, Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR learned with great shock and deep sorrow of the death of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and dear friend and comrade.

On behalf of the communists and all citizens of the GDR we send you our deep sympathy on this grave loss suffered by the party of Lenin, the Soviet people and the socialist community, the international communist and workers' movement and all peace-loving mankind. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's death ends the life of an inspired leader of the CPSU and of the international workers' movement, a worthy and tested continuer of the great work of Lenin.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's life was that of an outstanding communist, inseparably linked with the goals and ideals of the working class from which he stemmed. In all stages of his work and struggle, in socialist industrialization and collectivization, on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, as leader of the party and of the Soviet state in its communist development, he worked at all times with exemplary energy and revolutionary dedication for the lofty goals of socialism.

For nearly two decades at the head of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev led the party and country with farsightedness and vigor along the path of Lenin. The historically important decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the new Constitution of the USSR, the successful development of the advanced socialist society in the Soviet Union, the increase in its defense capability and the powerful upsurge of the peoples' peace struggle will be forever linked with his work and his name.

The contribution made by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to strengthening the power, unity and international influence of the parties and peoples of our socialist community, toward cooperation between communist and worker's parties, the main revolutionary currents of our time, is of historic significance.

As a communist and internationalist whose every effort was aimed at the liberation and happiness of mankind, who was deeply affected by his experiences of the difficult and self-sacrificing struggle for the liberation of the peoples from Hitlerite fascism, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev had a mission to be -- and was respected by all the world as -- a champion of peace. With ever-fresh initiative he gave expression to the peoples' longing for peace, to their rejection of a nuclear inferno.

The SED, the people of the GDR, have lost a good friend in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Deep was Leonid Brezhnev's solidarity with our party, with the cause of socialism on German soil. His visits to our country, his participation in our party congresses and in the 30th anniversary of the GDR are unforgettable milestones of German-Soviet friendship. The close militant unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties, the unshakable fraternal bond between our peoples and states, are closely linked to his work.

The socialist German workers' and peasants' state has honored the outstanding work of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the cause of socialism and peace, for the strengthening of the alliance of our peoples and states with the highest awards, the honorary title Hero of the GDR and the Karl Marx Order.

The SED and the GDR lower their flags to the dear deceased. The illustrious life and work of the great communist revolutionary and socialist statesman, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, will remain for us a shining example for all time.

[Signed] The SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of State, the GDR Council of Ministers

E. Honecker W. Stoph

Politburo Praises Brezhnev

LD111118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1055 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo convened a special meeting this morning to pay tribute to the great leader of the party of Lenin and the Soviet people, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, praised the life and work of this outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement and important statesman that was dedicated toward strengthening and consolidating the socialist community and safeguarding world peace. Erich Honecker stressed the exceptional contribution that Leonid Brezhnev made to the fraternal alliance between the CPSU and SED, between the USSR and the GDR. The Politburo expressed its determination to continue the struggle for the noble cause of socialism and peace for which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the faithful continuer of the historic work of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, had worked all his life.

Honored by Council of Ministers

LD111632 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1603 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN) -- The GDR Council of Ministers honored at its session today the great communist, internationalist and statesman Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Werner Krolikowski, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers, praised the historic achievements that Leonid Brezhnev accomplished for the cause of peace, socialism, social progress and the happiness of the working people everywhere. The steady deepening of the close, fraternal relations between our two states will forever be connected with his name. The government and people of the GDR will -- in the spirit of life and work of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in fraternal community with the peoples of the Soviet Union -- use all of their strength for the further strengthening of socialism and for the safeguarding of peace.

Security Ministry's Order of Day

LD111734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN) -- The minister of state security of the GDR has issued the following order of the day:

With deep shock and great sympathy the members of the GDR Ministry of State Security received the news of the unexpected death of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In this solemn time all the security agents of the GDR feel closely bound to the party of Lenin and the Soviet people, with their class brothers and brothers-in-arms. Led and instructed by the SED we stand unswervingly at the side of the CPSU and the USSR.

The members of the GDR Ministry of State Security will always fulfill their internationalist duty in accordance with the legacy of the dear deceased, cherish the fraternal alliance between our parties, states and peoples, deepen the close militant unity with the Soviet security agents and do everything for the reliable securing of socialism and peace. Together we will continue to give the enemy no opportunity to fulfill his intentions.

Interior, Defense Order of Day

LD111908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1741 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN) -- The GDR minister for national defense has issued an order of the day that states:

"With the death of Comrade Brezhnev the party of Lenin, the people of the USSR, the Soviet Army and Navy, the socialist community and its fraternally allied armies, the international communist and labor movement, and all peace-loving and progressive people in the world have suffered a great loss. His name is closely and forever linked to the enormous upsurge of the great movement of the people for peace, detente and disarmament, against the imperialist confrontation policy, against the arms race, nuclear threat and aggression. As the supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has done everything in his power to preserve the military power of socialism at the necessary level."

The order of the day continues: "It is mainly due to his wise and consistent work that imperialism has never reached its peace-endangering, mankind-threatening and counter-revolutionary aims. We soldiers of socialism honor the legacy of the great internationalist of the Leninist school, of the outstanding and creative Marxist-Leninist, of the experienced and well-tried military man, by not sparing our efforts, by redoubling our exertions to ensure that imperialism never achieves superiority."

An order issued by the minister of the interior and the heads of the German People's Police reads: "Deeply moved by great sorrow and in genuine sympathy with the loss of the CPSU, of the Soviet people and of all progressive people in the world, we will emulate his life and work -- which was characterized by Comrade Brezhnev's extraordinary contribution to the strengthening of the fraternal bond between the CPSU and the SED, the Soviet Union and the GDR, by the determined struggle for the strengthening, and securing of peace for the welfare of all people -- and we will use all our capacities for the implementation and continuation of these noble aims. His death is for us an obligation to increase further our efforts for the preservation of peace, for the protection and securing of socialism.

Leaders Call at Embassy

LD111830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1510 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN) -- The party and state leadership of the GDR went to the Soviet Embassy in Berlin on Thursday afternoon to express their deeply felt sympathy on the occasion of the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. In the Dome Room of the embassy building Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the GDR State Council, expressed his profound sympathy on the death of an ardent fighter for peace and socialism to Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov.

Together with members of the collective of the SED leadership Erich Honecker entered his name in the book of the condolences.

In front of the picture of the dear deceased, which was decorated with read carnations, Erich Honecker and the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felpe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Hermann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Horst Sindermann, Harry Tisch and Paul Verner, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange, Margarete Mueller, Guenter Schabowski, Gerhard Schuerer and Werner Walde, bowed after a minute of silence.

The deputy chairmen, the members and the secretary of the GDR Council of State expressed their sympathy on the death of Leonid Brezhnev to the Soviet ambassador.

The deputy chairmen and other members of the Council of Ministers, headed by Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, also paid their respects.

The members of the Presidium of the People's Chamber, led by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, expressed their deep sorrow.

The Presidium of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR with Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council; the Democratic Peasants' Party with its chairman, Dr Ernst Mecklenburg; the CDU with Chairman Gerald Goetting; the Liberal Democratic Party and its chairman, Manfred Gerlach; and the NDP and its chairman, Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, expressed their profound sympathy to Ambassador Abrasimov and other diplomats.

The FDGB, with the chairman of its National Executive Committee, Harry Tisch; the FDJ, with the first secretary of the Central Council, Egon Krenz; the Democratic Women's League of Germany with its chairman, Ilse Thiele, and the Cultural League of the GDR with its president, Prof Hans Pischner, also offered condolences.

SED Leaders Offer Condolences

LD120048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1959 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN) -- GDR citizens expressed their deeply felt sympathy on the occasion of the death of Leonid Brezhnev with condolences at the USSR consulates-general in Karl-Marx-Stadt, Leipzig and Rostock, as well as garrisons of the Soviet brothers-in-arms. In letters of condolence to their partners and friends in the country of Lenin they honored the leader of the CPSU and of the Soviet state.

Member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the Berlin area SED Executive Committee, and Werner Walde, first secretary of the Cottbus area SED Executive Committee, expressed their sympathies in garrisons of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany.

Berlin Citizens Pay Respects

LD111444 Hamburg DPA in German 1254 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 11 Nov (DPA) -- Soon after the announcement of Leonid Brezhnev's death, thousands of East Berliners went on Thursday to the Unter den Linden Soviet Embassy building that is very close to the Brandenburg Gate. These apparently were mainly the staff of ministries, administrations and authorities who were released from work for this prupose. From 1015 GMT on, they were allowed in long lines into the embassy, where a portrait of the Soviet state and party leader hangs in the entrance hall.

Civilian stewards wearing black and red, and red arm bands were on duty in front of the embassy building. At times, the police closed this section of the Linden to traffic. Toward midday, cordons had also been placed along the pavement to channel the stream of people.

During the morning, public buildings flew red flags and the GDR flag at half staff. GDR radio and television altered their programs. On both East Berlin television programs, in which the announcers were dressed in black, the news of Brezhnev's death was read for the first time at 0825 GMT and repeated about 10 minutes later. Radio programs were also interrupted. For several minutes, the sort of music usually played at mass rallies was played (including the "Internationale") and then classical music was played.

Television and radio stations, at times combined as Radio of the GDR, regularly repeated the 12-line ADN announcement of Brezhnev's death.

FRG PAPER DESCRIBES SUPPLY PROBLEMS IN GDR

DW101737 Frankfurt FRANKFURTHER ALLEGEMEINE in German 10 Nov 82 p 13

[Article signed GZ]

[Text] During the festive function marking the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, Prof Kurt Hager, who is responsible for cultural policy in the SED Politburo, strongly urged the GDR peasants to improve their supplies to the people. He deplored the losses of livestock and demanded greater results in agricultural production. The soil must be better cultivated -- this is indispensable, he said. Observers conclude from this speech that the SED leadership thus also regards the GDR's supply situation as critical. Actually, supplies are the worst they have been in the past decade. Meanwhile, even East Berlin is suffering acute shortages, even of salad oil.

In view of the profound crisis, Western observers doubt that it will be possible to overcome the alarming fodder shortage by spring, it is doubtful if East Berlin is prepared to rescind the radical import ban on fodder concentrate. As a result of strict import bans and strong export efforts, the GDR has succeeded in strenthening its position on the international foreign exchange markets during the past few months. Obviously the reputation of a good debtor is to be upheld under all circumstances, even at the expense of the supply situation. The citizens are the ones who suffer.

The worst is yet to come for the GDR. Many LPG's currently have no idea of how they are going to feed their animals this winter. The NEUE DEUTSCHE BAUERNZEITUNG, the SED organ, also writes about this. The admissions of the serious mistakes committed by the SED during the past decade, above all in agricultural policy, are quite evident. Now advice is being given on how to correct the mistakes. Thus Prof Martin Eberhardt of the Institute for Socialist Enterprise Economics at Boehlitz-Ehrenberg has demanded a change of thinking in operational planning. Only in the rarest of cases is it appropriate for cooperatives having an agricultural area of more than 6,000 hectares -- one-quarter of the cooperatives in the GDR are this size -- to adhere to "product-oriented departments." They should be replaced with "territorial structures." He said that "smaller field subdivisions are sensible," after the excessively large, and highly specialized farms had been promoted for years. As a rule the size of individual fields should not exceed 50-80 hectares.

REPORTAGE ON DEATH OF LEONID BREZHNEV

Leaders Send Condolences

LD111652 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The Hungarian leaders have expressed their condolences and sympathy at the death of Leonid Brezhnev to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Soviet Communists, the fraternal Soviet people and his family.

The telegram sent by Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar states that the Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers heard with deep shock of the death of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the fraternal Soviet party and president of the Supreme Soviet. The Hungarian Communists and the Hungarian people knew well, liked and respected Leonid Brezhnev. In his person they mourn the great Soviet statesman who was an unshakable adherent and untiring champion of world peace, who consistently worked for the cooperation of the socialist countries, for the solidarity of the parties of the international communist and workers movement and for bringing together the progressive forces of mankind. Hungary has lost its true friend, who throughout his activities worked for the strengthening and deepening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship. In these difficult hours the Hungarian Communists and the Hungarian people profess that in the future as well they will fight in solidarity with the Soviet Communists, the Soviet people, for the peace of mankind, the cause of social progress, for the fraternity of the peoples building socialism, for all those noble goals to which Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev devoted his entire life, the telegram states.

MSZMP Message

LD111312 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee, which is holding its regular session today, has expressed its condolences by telegram on the occasion of Leonid Brezhnev's death.

The MSZMP Central Committee is meeting in session today. At the proposal of the Politburo, it is discussing a briefing report on topical international issues and a report on the further development of the electoral system.

Before the opening of the session, the body listened to a message from the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee to the MSZMP Central Committee that reported the death of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Central Committee received the news with profound shock. It paid tribute to the memory of the deceased by standing in silence, and sent a telegram of condolences.

Kadar Lauds Brezhnev

LD111656 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee, which began its session this morning, heard the message of the Soviet fraternal party's Politburo on the death of Leonid Brezhnev. The body heard the news with profound shock. It paid homage to the memory of the Soviet leader by standing in silence.

In his speech Janos Kadar praised the outstanding merits of Leonid Brezhnev, true friend of our people, in the struggle waged for peace, socialism and social progress.

WARSAW REPORTS LECH WALESA TO BE RELEASED

LD111628 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] PAP has learned that Lech Walesa has sent the following letter to Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and chairman of the Council of Ministers:

Arlamow, 8 November 1982. To Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Warsaw.

I think that the time has now arrived to explain certain matters and to act for accord. Time was needed for many to come to understand what can be done and how far one can go on both sides. I propose a meeting and a serious discussion of subjects of interest and there is no doubt that with good will we shall find a solution.

[Signed] Corporal Lech Walesa

In connection with the letter from Lech Walesa and the proposal contained in it, Lt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak, member of the Military Council of National Salvation and minister of internal affairs, had talks with him in Arlamow. As a result of these talks the minister of internal affairs has instructed the commandant of the voivodship Citizens' Militia in Gdansk to lift the order for the internment of Lech Walesa.

Urban Comments on Release

LD112054 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 11 Nov 82

["Urban Meets Foreign Journalists -- (by Anna Gembicka and Leszek Kubiak) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 11 Nov -- Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman, held an impromptu press conference today with foreign journalists accredited here which he opened by expressing sorrow of the Polish Government in connection with the death of Leonid Brezhnev as well as reading out a letter Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski received from Lech Walesa, yesterday, following which, Jerzy Urban said, the voivodship commander of militia in Gdansk ordered, at the request of Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak, the lifting of the decision of Walesa's internment.

Jerzy Urban said: "On behalf of the government and state authorities of the Polish People's Republic I would like to inform you that the Polish Government and state authorities learned with deep sorrow of the death of Leonid Brezhnev, an outstanding leader of the Soviet party [words indistinct].

Leonid Brezhnev was a great friend of Poland, a man who took personal interest in Polish affairs and had a profound understanding of them. He was an outstanding architect of the cause of peace, universal security and international coexistence. He made a great contribution to strengthening the community of socialist states of which Poland is a member.

Jerzy Urban announced that Poland's supreme authorities addressed a message of condolences to the Soviet authorities which will be published shortly.

Next the government press spokesman read out the Nov. 8 letter which General Jaruzelski received from Lech Walesa, in which the latter proposed to the prime minister "a meeting and a serious discussion of subjects of interest."

Urban added that member of the Martial Council of National Redemption, Minister of Home Affairs General Czeslaw Kiszczak had a talk with Walesa in Arlamow. As a result of the talk, Minister Kiszczak ordered the commander of Gdansk Voivodship militia to lift internment order on Lech Walesa.

Newsmen asked Jerzy Urban when the meeting had taken palce. Answered Urban: I am unable to say when. As far as I remember, it was on 9 November, but I would prefer to make sure about it.

Questioned whether Walesa had signed a loyalty pledge, Urban answered that no one had (?imposed) this to him.

Next Jerzy Urban explained that Walesa's actual release was a matter of days.

Asked what had induced the Polish authorities to release Walesa, Jerzy Urgan said: His general posture was such that the minister was satisfied that his release would pose no danger to public peace. This decision stems from general conditions, evaluation of the situation in Poland, the letter sent to the prime minister and the contents of his conversation with General Kiszczak. Urban added that the course of the previous day was one indication of the progressing stabilization in Poland and the progressing stabilization permitted decisions on the release of internees.

Release from internment has been a constant tendency shown by the Polish authorities since the introduction of martial law, said Jerzy Urban.

Jerzy Urban was also asked if he could add anything to his yesterday's statement concerning Zbigniew Bujak. He replied: "I want to draw your attention to the practice according to which all Solidarity members who went out of hiding were released home. Pointing to this precedent, I cannot apply this to Bujak. He has not come out of hiding. The authorities would be glad if this happened.

Next Jerzy Urban said that if Poland experienced an aggravation of situation, if somebody had a hand in it, he would be interned. Walesa is no exception.

Urban went on to say that Walesa has not voiced an intention to leave Poland, but he could collect his passport anytime.

The issue of Walesa's release had not been discussed in talks between representatives of church authorities and Walesa, the government spokesman said.

Assessing the situation in Poland today in view of the fact that Thursday had been chosen as the second day of protect, Minister Urban stated that absolute peace prevailed in the country.

10 NOV DISTURBANCES, GOVERNMENT RESPONSE REPORTED

'Irresponsible' Youths Blamed

LD101716 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpt] As we learn from our reporters, it is only in Warsaw and in Wroclaw that irresponsible groups of young people are trying to provoke street riots.

Nowa Huta Clash

NC101745 Paris AFP in English 1740 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Nowa Huta, Poland, Nov 10 (AFP) -- Demonstrators clashed with Polish riot police today as crowds in this steel-producing satellite city of Krakow turned out to protest the law banning Solidarity. ZOMO units from the elite riot squad fired tear gas grenades into the assembly of workers who gathered near Lenin Square as their factory shifts finished at 5 p.m. As the gas grenades exploded, a thick cloud of smoke settled over Nowa Huta, the site of Poland's largest iron and steel complex.

The demonstrators, mostly youths, were responding to a call from the underground leadership of Solidarity for protests and strikes marking the second anniversary of official recognition of the now outlawed independent trade union federation.

Solidarity, born amid a summer of strife in Poland two years ago, was officially recognized on November 10, 1980. It was formally banned under a law passed by parliament on October 8 this year.

Warsaw Hopes for 'Commonsense'

LD101850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Without exaggeration one can say that the eyes of the world were turned on Poland today: The eyes of our friends, who believe in the commonsense of Poles, and the eyes of our enemies, who were hoping for an opportunity again to use Poland as their card in their game against socialism.

Despite the vehement propaganda campaign of Western radio stations, and the actions undertaken by the domestic antisocialist opposition, the general strike which some tried to proclaim for today has remained only a battle cry.

The decision as to how today will be remembered in history was made by the working people themselves -- workers, technicians, engineers, employees of the administration, cooperative employees. It is difficult to count all those who have recognized that not the voice of [words indistinct] but the real interest of Poland must dictate the mode of behavior of the citizens of our country.

Sensible Poland, working Poland is showing that it does not want trouble, that it wants to come out of the crisis. It treats seriously the goals marked out by the 10th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee: the improvement in the food supplies, a growth in deliveries of consumer goods, the resolution of the housing problem, the development of health care, the linking of wages with the results of work, and the social care of those who have the worst living standards.

Let us hope that such a situation will continue to be maintained.

'Attempts To Stir Unrest' Noted

LD101900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpts] We all impatiently awaited reports from work enterprises today. It has been no secret for anyone for many days now that the underground Solidarity and subversive broadcasting stations in the West declared a strike for today. Since early morning our reporters have been visiting enterprises in various regions of the country. As we have already reported, from the first reports it could be seen that a sense of responsibility triumphed. Work forces carried out their production tasks normally.

Here and there, however, there were attempts to stir up unrest, consisting mainly of distributing leaflets calling for a strike to be staged. These attempts met with no support from work forces. Here are a few examples: This morning, between 0600-0700, in the department of mechanical processing of timber at the (Famach) works in Starogard Gdanski, 70 people stopped working. Some employees said that internal problems are not the reason for the strike. After being told of the consequences of the strike people began working and by 0700 the whole department was working.

In Bielsko-Bialo Voivodship, mainly in Cieszyn, Bielsko-Bialo and Oswiecim, leaflets of an antistate character calling for a strike were scattered. In Oswiecim Citizens' Militia functionaries detained a primary school pupil who was posting up leaflets he had made himself. In Cieszyn leaflets were placed behind car windshield wipers.

According to our reporters in Warsaw and Wroclaw groups of irresponsible young people tried to stir up street unrest.

In spite of the few cases of violation of calm or attempts to disrupt it approximately 11 million people worked throughout the country today. It is their attitude and not that of even the several thousand people in the streets that will decide the country's future.

'Excesses' in Cities Reported

LD101924 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] In Warsaw, Wroclaw and Krakow this afternoon, despite everything, the very thing happened which everybody wished to avoid.

Warsaw. [sound of chanting is heard]. It proved successful to provoke groups of excited young people, who went out onto the street shouting and throwing stones at the militia. In the capital these groups numbered 50-300 persons. Hooligan excesses took place, and by 1900 several cars had been destroyed, attempts were made to stop trams and buses, and street benches were overturned.

The militia intervened using teargas. Two hundred and seventy persons were detained, predominantly aged between 16 and 20. The center of Warsaw is already calm, although in the old town region aggressively behaving young people are grouping.

Krakow. Almost all the first shift workers in the Lenin Steelworks [in Nowa Huta] have gone home. Only along the streets leading from the combine to the town center small groups formed waiting for sensations. Sensations did not come about. After dusk attempts were made to provoke clashes with the militia.

Wroclaw town center. Small groups of young people formed, but the militia introduced order.

From the reports so far emerging from the country, it turns out that the excesses and troublemaking had, despite everything, a small range both among young secondary school pupils and among students. Unrest and work stoppages took place in only a few high education establishments. The overwhelming majority of young people maintained calm and did not succumb to the underground pressures.

It is a good sign when commonsense gains the upper hand over emotions, although it is precisely on the feelings and emotions of the young that (?people) try to play using all possible means.

PAP Notes 'Some Incidents'

LD102126 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 10 Nov -- Reports filed by PAP correspondents from all over Poland speak of successful implementation of daily production targets by today's first shift workers.

The examples of honest, efficient work of industrial crews are numerous. In Warsaw, the Ursus tractor works started assembly of the successive batch of 220 tractors while steelworkers at Warszawa mill produced 700 tonnes of steel and 800 tonnes of rolled products during the first shift. In Gdansk, the Lenin Shipyard was continuing work on 5 new hulls and outfitting works on 11 units. In Poznan, the H. Cigielski works successfully implemented its daily production plan.

Some incidents have also been reported, most minor and some grotesque. In Lublin, stones were hurled at city buses carrying people to work, with windows smashed in three of them.

In one of the Poznan factories workers' overalls had been sprayed with some chemicals rendering them unusable. In a sanatorium in Swieradow, south-western Poland, the boiler house operator proclaimed a one-man "general strike" and switched off the boilers and returned to work only after being threatened with a confrontation with the shivering patients.

Urban: Workers Rejected Strike

LD102152 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 10 Nov -- Press spokesman of Polish Government Jerzy Urban informed foreign jornalists about the reaction of working people in Poland to the calls of the underground for a general strike and street demonstrations.

Jerzy Urban reminded that the activists of the underground initially called for a 4-hour and then an 8-hour general strike and also for street demonstrations.

He underlined that the calls were repeated more than a hundred times by foreign radio stations transmitting Polish-language programmes. Accurate scenarios with hours and dates were provided.

At the same time an intense leaflet campaign went on, intensifying especially in the last few days preceding the date of November 10.

The results of this broad campaign were minimal. Most important of all, said the spokesman, work proceeded normally throughout the country. The consumption of electric energy was bigger than the previous day or on October 10.

This is the most objective measure, characterizing the intensity of production and labour. Lack of strikes is not a result of intimidation or the use of repressions, because in this way you cannot force people to work efficiently. The call for a general strike was firmly rejected by the working class and the whole of working people.

The spokesman of the Polish Government said that disturbances in production were recorded only in few plants, mostly second or third-rate ones, with only several dozen people involved on each occasion. Owing to firm persuasion the stoppages were relatively short.

Work was normal in Silesia and on the Baltic Coast.

Jerzy Urban named several enterprises where disturbances of work were recorded. In many cases work stoppages were forced by the leaders of the underground, using various forms of pressure to disrupt production.

Attempts were made this afternoon to organize significant demonstrations in Warsaw, Wroclaw, and Krakow. However, the plans misfired and their scope was small. Acts of aggression and vandalism were only reported in Warsaw.

Attempts were also made at several university centres to organize student demonstrations. Order enforcement forces did not step in, and the rallies ended in a fiasco for lack of interest on the part of broader student masses.

Urban denounced the gossip spread by some agencies saying that in Rzeszow a demonstration attracted a crowd of 50 thousand. In actual fact on that day Rzeszow saw the ending of the peregrination of the Black Madonna icon replica which was attended by believers, he said.

To sum up the events recorded today, I can say that working people in Poland want peace and prompt lifting of martial law, Urban declared. This desire determines and will continue to determine the situation in Poland. For contrast, actions by the underground will not influence the course of events.

The fact that the attempt to stage a general strike has failed means that the Polish cause scored a considerable success, Urban stressed.

One of the questions from correspondents pertained to the lifting of martial law in the context of the failure of the plans of the underground. Urban replied that today's developments undoubtedly helped the prospect. He also voiced the hope that in tune with Gen. Jaruzelski's announcement in Sejm, martial law can be lifted by the end of the year provided social and economic conditions remain favourable.

Answering another question, Urban emphasized again that according to the authorities, the course of events on Nov 10 indicated a total failure of the plans and hopes of the political underground in Poland and its overlords abroad. This creates good hopes for the future and allows to hope that our opponents will not be able to destabilize Poland, he declared.

TV Reports Arrests, Casualties

LD102156 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2130 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, late afternoon, an attempt to stir up unrest in the streets: groups of mainly young people took part in the occurrences. The forces of order took resolute actions with regard to the sowers of unrest. More than 300 people have been detained in Warsaw. More than 250 people were detained in Wroclaw at approximately 2100; 40 people have been detained in Poznan; 16 in Dzierzoniow in Walbrzych Voivodship; 94 in Krakow; more than 60 in Legnica; 26 in Lodz. A total of more than 800 people has been detained today.

Seventeen functionaries were injured in the actions. Three of them are in the hospital and the condition of one is serious. Also 10 participants in the occurrences are in the hospital. The condition of one of them is also serious.

'Profanation' of Army Monument

LD102250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] A shocking incident of a profanation of a monument to Polish First Army soldiers occurred in the early morning today in Dorohusk in Chelm Voivodship. Yellow paint was poured over the monument. An investigation continues into this case.

AFP Report on Warsaw, Wroclaw

NC102247 Paris AFP in English 2237 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Nov 10 (AFP) -- The general strike in Poland today was a "total failure" for the leaders of the Solidarity union and their "foreign proxies," the government said today -- despite reports of 27 injuries from a number of clashes and of more than 800 arrests in Warsaw and elsewhere. Jerzy Urban, the official government spokesman, said: "The failure of the attempt to organize a general strike means to us that the cause of Poland has won a majority victory." "We can now hope," he added, "that in conformity with what Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski (the premier) has announced, it will be possible to lift the state of siege before the end of the year, if the social and economic conditions are favorable." But his report was one of several apparently conflicting signals given during the day. Polish television said tonight that 10 demonstrators had been hospitalized, one of them in serious condition. It also said that 17 militiamen and police had been hurt. Three were hospitalized, one in serious condition. Moreover, it reported that 270 people, many of them between 16 and 20 years old, had been arrested in Warsaw. More than 800 were being held nationwide.

Meanwhile, protests were continuing in several outlying areas of the city, well after nightfall. Security forces -- which repeatedly charged demonstrators throughout the day -- fired volleys of tear gas grenades to disperse the rallies. The center of Warsaw was calm. Public and car transportation had resumed, after interruptions of several hours. But large contingents of police and militia in combat fatigues, along with their vehicles, remained stationed on Victory Square, Dzerjinski Square, in front of the main courthouse, and all along Marszalkhowska Avenue, the city's main artery. At Victory and Dzerhinski Squares, the streets were littered with rocks and shards of tear gas canisters. There were few pedestrians.

Reports from Wroclaw appeared to suggest that the fighting there was extremely violent. Informed sources said youths had set fire to barricades they had erected in the center of town, and later broke windows in a nearby hotel. The reports said 15,000 people had participated in a meeting on the provincial capital Red Square.

Earlier, there was a sudden deployment of massive police forces in Warsaw, Wroclaw, Gdansk and Nowa Huta, in apparent anticipation of demonstrations after work. The authorities' claim of success in curbing the protest apparently [words indistinct] be justified. Although there were demonstrations to commemorate the second anniversary of the registration of Solidarity, only one strike was reported -- in the big iron works of Czestochowa, in the south.

Observers remained cautious, however. They noted that on August 31, the second anniversary of the Gdansk agreements that helped create Solidarity, the actual extent of demonstrations all over Poland became known only after several days.

Warsaw on 'Subversive' Radios

LD101626 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] As our listeners have certainly noticed, on our program we have taken up polemics with the subversive Polish language radio stations. We have been unmasking the lies and methods of their propaganda which serve to heat up the moods in Poland, to prepare for the planned general strike today.

For several days now, there have been reports and instructions broadcast over the airwaves, speaking, among other things, about worldwide support and sympathy for the oppressed Poles and for trade unionists who seek nothing other than to bring about a dialogue and accord by means of peaceful demonstrations. The only inconsistency here is supposed to be the invective hurled at those who have pushed the nation to its knees and who have not dispelled illusions about their intentions. [as heard]

It should be clearly stated that there has been no general strike.

The commentaries and utterances, well known to us over the past few days, intended to evoke a mood of unrest and to encourage protests and street riots, are being repeated. Perhaps they will be heeded by small groups of professional participants in riots, but this, too, will not alter the fact that the working class has behaved in an unequivocal way.

It is not by chance that the beginning of November has been chosen, not only in order to play on the feelings and sentiments of Poles. Attentive listeners are aware of the start of the debates at the CSCE Conference. Precisely at the outset of the debates the Polish card was played in the service of imperial goals which have little in common with sympathy for the poor Poles.

'Calm' Reported in Gorzow

LD101742 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] In Gorzow Voivodship attempts by the underground, to cause strikes, or at least to disrupt the course of production, have not succeeded. In Gorzow in all the enterprises of the key industries of (STILOM), URSUS, GROMADA, and others complete calm prevailed. The work forces performed their normal tasks. Many employees of the construction carpentry enterprise reported to work earlier than usual, to (?reduce) the risk of lateness, precisely on this day, as a result of not the best transport services here.

There was a certain attempt to simulate work in a department of the Bomet ship equipment works in Barlinek. However, a resolute stance by the supervisors and some of the workers put an end to this whole unfortunate action after a dozen or so minutes.

Warsaw: Strike a 'Fiasco'

LD110324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Appeals made by the underground with the backing of Western centers for a general strike and street demonstrations have ended in a fiasco. The effect of activities planned on a wide scale has turned out to be minimal. Only about 2,000 people in 24 production enterprises in the whole country attempted to strike.

More on 'Fiasco,' Disturbances

LD111058 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The operation of inciting the community that was conducted by the underground and foreign ideological subversion centers has not brought the expected result. Production started in all Wroclaw enterprises at the scheduled time on 10 November. Of course, there were cases of disruption of the rhythm of work, but you will assess their scale and range for yourselves.

In the many thousand-strong Delta-Hydral, in two departments, PR and PH, a total of 280 people did not work for approximately 20 minutes. In the plate drawing department in [word indistinct] 15 people were on strike for a dozen or so minutes. In a socialized construction enterprise in Zakrow a group of about 300 people refused to work, but the strike was abandoned after talks with a management representative. Sixty employees of ROZAMET began their working day by gathering at the enterprise's management headquarters and presenting a number of demands. In (?ROZALTEX), after a breakfast break 40 people sang a religious song and then returned to the production hall.

At Wroclaw technical university, about 300 students were absent from lectures early in the morning. Knowing the number of students at this university, it can be said that this state of affairs was not much different from the average one on any other day. At about 1400 [words indistinct] students and young employees. A manifestion was organized in Wroclaw University, academy of agriculture [words indistinct] no disruptions in the work of offices and institutions were observed. It is characteristic that in the enterprises where the underground was conducting a particularly intense propaganda, for example in DOLMEL PAFAWAG and (?ELBRO-FAT) production did not stop. These were not the only disappointments which the workforces of Wroclaw factories created for the authors of the 10 November scenario. Workers did not gather at Plac Czerwony, from where a demonstrative march to Mazowiecka Street had been planned.

Total calm reigned in the city by the afternoon. At about 1500 a 1,500-strong crowd gathered in the market area and began moving toward Plac Dzierzynskiego where it was dispersed by forces of order. It then divided itself into smaller groups which stirred up unrest in the city center from the ring road to the main railway station. The second area of danger was Plac Engelsa and Plac Bema, Sienkiewicz Street and Plac Grunwaldzki. Forces of order intervened there several times. Unrest lasted longest on Grabiszynska Street and Plac Pereca. All in all one can say that the number of demonstrators clearly dwindled from 1800 on. According to a preliminary assessment a total of about 5,000 people participated in the incidents. By 2130, 222 participants had been detained. During the dispersal action, three Citizens' Militia functionaries were injured. A telephone booth near the general department store was set on fire, as was a scaffolding on a monument at St Adalbert Church in Plac Dzierzynskiego.

All in all, however, according to the assessment of the leadership of the order operation, participants in yesterday's occurrences were not as aggressive as on 31 August. Most of them ran away when the forces of order appeared. Hence, there were few direct clashes and the dispersal was done mainly with water and chemical agents.

The facts presented by us undoubtedly authorize one to say that 10 November ended in a fiasco for those who were sowing unrest and who pinned great hopes on this date. As we said at the outset, enterprises worked, workers did not allow themselves to be led out into the streets -- although all of this was taking place in an atmosphere of an unprecedented intensification of both internal and external agitation.

A simple juxtaposition of these three statements brings to mind the justified reflection that the underground has fallen victim to its own propaganda. It clearly still holds the view that the balance of forces, as far as the support of the community for its activities is concerned, has not changed at all during the past 11 months.

Papers on Strike 'Failure'

LD111450 Warsaw PAP in English 1118 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 11 Nov -- Warsaw dailies today give top prominence to the failure of the opposition plans to stage a nationwide general strike in Poland yesterday. They also print reports on the normal work in most Polish plants alongside accounts of the abortive attempts to instigate street unrest in Warsaw, Wroclaw, and Krakow and to organize strikes in over ten Polish plants and in some university centres in Poland.

Reported is also the formation of successive trade union founding groups throughout Poland and registration of successive trade unions by voivodship courts in this country.

The main foreign headlines today speak of the World Peace Council's appeal addressed to the CSCE meeting which resumed its debates in Madrid November 9 and the plenary session in Geneva held by the Soviet and U.S. delegations for talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. Printed are also reports from the Iranian-Iraqi front and from Lebanon.

In a front-page article TRYBUNA LUDU stated that "despite the intentions of the opposition," a wide-ranging leaflet campaign and loud calls for strikes, the working class came out for peace and normal work."

"What influenced the mature approach of the working people and their rejection of provocations? Why did the society, which is certainly devided and whose part does not fully approve of the authorities' decisions, not heed the calls of the underground," asked the paper.

"The people worked because they need this work, they live by it, and they know the bitter taste of anarchy in the economy from their own experience. They understand that that was not the road leading to overcoming the crisis.

Part of the answer lies in the fact that "the Poles hate being told what to do." That is why November 10 has an answer in a way to those "friends" in the West who, their mouths full of slogans of freedom and democracy, sovereignty and equality, are "punishing" Poland for its independence, for its desire to march along its own, socialist road, for its refusal to dismantle its own state and its own system.

The third reason is "the consistent action of the authorities. What was written down into the PUWP programme adopted by the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress 16 months ago is being implemented, despite difficulties and adversities.

"A successive difficult day has passed. Playing on emotions, the opposition, inspired and supported by the West, does not give up various attempts at confrontation. Despite its schemings, and in the interest of Poland we will build a broad front of agreement of Poles with our everyday work." TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

Commenting on yesterday's events in Poland, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said: "We are entitled to say with full responsibility that the working masses in this country rejected the appeal to take part in the strike with a unanimity which has the significance of an important political act."

"Certainly, there were various reasons behind the refusal to take part in the strike. It is certain that a conscious stand was not always the main motive. Sometimes indifference, uncertainty, fear, or discouragement were involved. Therefore, we are far from exaggerating in any way.

"The working Poland and the Poland that can sort out commonsense and realism from violation, confrontation, and anarchy is a picture that all of us need. Despite sporadic disturbances, we saw its outline or perhaps its clear and firm omen on November 10.

"This is the picture which makes easier the conditions of dialogue and agreement. Moreover -- and that is very important -- it brings the measure of optimism to Polish homes without which it is difficult to live and to struggle against so many adversities in which every day abounds.

"November 10 could have been a black day for Poland. Due to the prudence of a great majority of us and to the wise stand of the working class and all working people, November 10 will go down in the annals as the day which brought nearer the prospects for overcoming the long crisis that we are now experiencing," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

DEMONSTRATORS, POLICE CLASH 11 NOVEMBER

NC111953 Paris AFP in English 1950 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 11 (AFP) -- Militiamen fired tear gas grenades here today to disperse some 10,000 demonstrators attempting to march from St John's Cathedral in the old city to the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior. Victory Square, where the monument is located, had been sealed off at nightfall, preventing the demonstrators from getting through. Instead they turned down another street and headed for the communist party Central Committee. Anti-riot squad (ZOMO) militiamen moved on the demonstrators near Warsaw University firing firecrackers and tear gas canisters to disperse the crowd into small groups.

Police had turned out in force today on the streets in anticipation of demonstrations called by the independent union Solidarity. Riot squads equipped with light armoured vehicles, water cannons and a large number of trucks had taken up position in many Warsaw squares.

The demonstrators had gathered outside the cathedral after a mass celebrated by Deputy Bishop Msgr Wladyslaw Mizoliek on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of Poland's independence. After the service, two huge Polish flags bearing the word Solidarnosc were unfurled in the nave to huge applause from the congragation, who then began to sing the anthem "God Save Poland."

Once outside the crowd headed first for the royal castle and then on to the unknown warrior's tomb, chanting "Solidarity" and "Walesa." By 2030 local time, clashes had broken out in a number of different areas, notably in the old city and near city hall. Similar clashes broke out at Krakow when some 2,000 students faced off ZOMO riot militia, who also used tear gas to break up a demonstration.

As in Warsaw, the incidents began after a mass in the Wawel Castle cathedral, and ZOMO men were still pursuing students around the city late into the evening.

At the cathedral in the Baltic port of Gdansk, birthplace of Solidarity, the whole congragation at the anniversary mass raised their arms in "V for victory" signs to greet the announcement that Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was to be freed. The announcement was only given during the service and at the end, a priest stated: "It is a turning point which lets us hope for real national understanding."

As in other Polish cities, Gdansk was packed with anti-riot militia, and the priest called on the congregation to return home calmly.

A cortege of a few hundred people still managed to form and march towards the monument to victims of workers riots in Gdansk in December, 1970. The militia stepped in to break up the demonstration. They did not use either tear-gas grenades or water cannons but made many arrests. Late today the correspondent for the Italian news agency ANSA was arrested but released a few hours later.

TV on Demonstration 'Attempts'

LD112248 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2140 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Eleven November, the anniversary of regaining, after years of partitions, the much-desired independence and the beginning of rebuilding our statehood, for most Poles was a solemn day connected with deep reflection on the price we had to pay for the free and the independent Poland, on how many human beings, sufferings, and deprivations were necessary so that we can enjoy our own home -- Poland.

However, it transpires that from the rich and painful lesson of history that not everybody yet draws the correct conclusions because there were people who, on Thursday evening, on leaving solemn masses in Warsaw and Krakow, gathered in the streets, again trying to arouse anxiety and tension.

It is all the more regrettable that the attempts at demonstrations, probably due to lack of sense and realism, took place after the day when thanks to the wise stance of the working class appeals for strikes were rejected; at the moment when we again looked at the future with increased optimism; moreover in a situation when society and the authorities demonstrated yet again that accord and social calm are possible.

Fortunately the Thursday street gatherings were absolutely peripheral to the anniversary celebrations which inspired dignity. Despite everything it is difficult not to put the questions: Is it really so difficult to understand that only calm, prudence and honest work is the answer to the question? When will it be better for all of us in our own common home?

PAP UPDATES ARREST, CASUALTY FIGURES 11 NOV

LD112142 Warsaw PAP in English 1933 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 11 Nov -- As we reported, work proceeded smoothly in industrial plants yesterday. The working people once again proved their civic maturity. However, in the afternoon public order was disturbed by street incidents in several cities.

From among the several thousand people who took part in disturbances in Warsaw Wednesday, 472 were detained. Almost 400 of them are under 30. As a result of incidents, which forced the order enforcement forces to resort to water cannon and tear gas, 10 militiamen suffered injuries, including one whose condition was described as serious. Three militiamen have been hospitalized. Eight civilians also suffered injuries of whom seven are hospitalized, with one person in a serious condition.

In Wroclaw, 299 people were detained as a result of disturbances, 279 of them are under 30. Twelve militiamen were injured.

In Krakow the law enforcement forces detained 94 people.

SECURITY SERVICES LIQUIDATE PRINTING PRESSES

LD101932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] As a result of activities by the security services of the Szczecin Voivodship militia command an illegal printing press belonging to the so-called Higher Education Resistance Movement was liquidated yesterday. The group comprised students of various higher education establishments, mostly from the agricultural academy and the higher pedagogical school. The following were seized: three duplicators, [word indistinct] two typwriters, 15 duplicating matrices, seven [word indistinct] of duplicating paper, printing ink, rubber stamps and over 2,000 leaflets which were to be distributed today calling for strikes and disturbances. This equipment was hidden in an old war bunker. Altogether seven people have been detained.

Also yesterday the Szczecin security services liquidated an illegal printing press of the Coordinating Council of the NSZZ Solidarity Regional Strike Committee in West Pomeranian Region, which was located in a residential block in the Zdroje District of Szczecin. Here leaflets calling for strikes and distrubances were printed as well as the West Pomeranian edition of TYGODNIK WOJENNY.

U.S. CITIZEN DETAINED FOR ILLEGAL ACTIVITY

LD101940 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] U.S. citizen (Roman Laba), a research student of the Polish Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, was yesterday detained by the Ministry of Internal Affairs security services.

A number of instructional and propaganda materials which bear witness to close and systematic contacts with illegal groupings in Poland were confiscated from him.

Before being awarded his stipend, (Roman Laba) had visited our country on numerous occasions. He entered into close contacts with such organizations as KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], ROPCIO [Movement for the Defense of Human and Civil Rights] and the Young Poland Movement.

Since the emergence of Solidarity he maintained constant contacts with representatives of the extremist wing of this organization's leadership. He took part in the first and second round of the Solidarity congress.

After the introduction of martial law, with the mediation of liaison men he continued to maintain contacts with the leaders of the socalled underground Solidarity structures.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST REPORTS TO AUTHORITIES 3 NOV

AU101251 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Nov 82 p 5

[PAP report: "NSZZ Solidarity Activist Turns Himself In"]

[Text] On 3 November Aleksander Oczak, an activist of the former Solidarity trade union and chairman of the Departmental Committee at the ball-bearing factory in Krasnik, reported to the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in Lublin. He had been in hiding since 17 December 1981.

A. Oczak was released after the questioning was completed and explanations were provided.

PROBLEMS OF CHURCH-STATE DIALOGUE EXAMINED

AU101328 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5 Nov 82 p 3

[Walery Namiotkiewicz article: "Conditions for Consolidating Society" -- part two]

[Excerpts] The trend that calls the street unrest in our country a "great victory" for the underground is still very strong. The underground does not intend to lay down arms, which means that more attempts may be made to provoke and incite conflicts in factories and street riots, and even to organize strikes.

In the past few weeks state-church relations have given rise to a great deal of discussion, doubts and questions. First of all, I want to state that our policy toward the church in Poland is consistent and unchangeable. We profess the principle of the freedom of conscience, of the separation of church and state and of the lay character of the state. Our religious policy is based on the Leninist thesis that the working people's unity in the struggle for a "paradise on earth" is a thousand times more important than all their differences of views on the question of the "paradise in heaven." Nevertheless, we must decisively oppose the attempts aimed at promoting political clericalism which is obviously antisocialist. We must oppose the tendencies to impose clericalism on Poland's social affairs.

Our party does not want any war with the church. There can and will be no such war in our country. However, a number of present facts continue to disturb us.

In the past few weeks various Western mass media have been demanding that there be a dialogue between state and church, a demand that some priests in our country have echoed. However, the truth is that such a dialogue has been conducted in Poland for a long time now, has never been interrupted and has recently become even more intense and open. Church representatives are always able to propose that the joint commission should meet to discuss any issue they regard as crucial. There are also other forms of contact between the church and state authorities. They have never been interrupted. All this means that the demands for a dialogue between state and church are groundless because it is continuing. However, the thing is that this dialogue is a problem.

All those who regard the "dialogue" as a process during which one side waits for the other side to capitulate are wrong. A genuine dialogue cannot mean capitulation. A genuine dialogue amounts to an exchange of views in order to agree on a position and to find a common platform for cooperation during which the identity of each participant is respected.

However, one cannot help noticing that sometimes places of worship become the gathering points of those who like street riots. We have also noticed that persons acting on behalf of the church pay the fines imposed on rioters by the penal boards. Such practices are inadmissible and must not be tolerated. We know that as a rule accomplices pay for accomplices. Could it be then that some church dignitaries regard themsleves as accomplices of those who riot in the streets, paying their fines for them?

The church authorities possess accurate information about the public conduct and speeches of individual priests, which means that they know about various antistate activities by some priests. Having such information, the leadership of the Episcopate should settle these problems in line with the law and in the spirit of the state-church dialogue. Nor is organizing political demonstrations under the guise of church rites admissible.

However, we should bear in mind that not all bishops and priests engage in such activities. Most priests avoid committing themselves to political conflicts. There is also quite a large group of bishops and priests who -- through their words and actions -- demonstrate prudence, understanding for the essence of Polish interests and patriotism.

The changes that have taken place in the church in the world and in Poland in the past 25 years -- since the death of Pius XII -- have created a considerable political differentiation among priests. The most recent document issued by the Vatican, which opposes priests' political commitment, is an attempt to prevent those processes.

The church authorities are well aware of our evaluation of the street riots and know very well that we are determined to draw all the necessary conclusions from these riots. We expect that the church will recognize this fact. The church authorities realize that aggressive actions and inciting sermons will not be passed over in silence, because no citizen of our state may be above the law, no matter what he does and what position he holds. Our response to aggressive attacks will be public and open polemics.

The creation of the structure and the expansion of the range of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth is of extremely great significance for consolidating our society. First of all it is necessary to clearly stress that this movement should be an entirely new structure and new organization and that it must not be a copy of the National Unity Front, although it should take over whatever was good in the front's achievements and reject whatever was bad and did not pass the test of time.

Being a new structure, the movement should become a forum for genuine discussions and exchanges of views. At the same time, it should be a place of searching for common positions on crucial issues. At this forum we should arrive at common positions and bring about coordinated implementation of the decisions we make. This means that the movement will be based on the principle of unity in variety, and that we will seek to reach common positions and unity without undermining anyone's ideological or philosophical identity. This is the basis for harmonious cooperation between believers and nonbelievers for the good of the socialist fatherland. In brief, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth should become a coalition organization in which partnerlike relations predominate.

In this way we want to seek to achieve harmonious cooperation, which is not, however, free of contradictions, between believers and nonbelievers, between PZPR activists and members of the fraternal policical parties and between the party and nonparty people. This new organization should act in line with the principle: Whoever is not against socialism is with us.

The political struggle occupies and will occupy an important place within current sociopolitical events. There is not doubt that our adversary has been seriously weakened and put out of joint in the past few weeks.

However, our struggle denotes more than just a clash with the adversaries of socialism. It is also a struggle to sort out the economy in factories, to normalize social affairs and to combat all kinds of social diseases, which are creating so much justified nervousness within our workers class. This means that it is also a struggle against the evil that, unfortunately, is not unknown in the process of building a just new social system. It is a struggle against the evil in socialism and against that which deforms and mutilates socialist social relations. This struggle is also a necessary component part of the process of socialist renewal, from which there can be no return.

The Polish people have had enough of strikes and riots, which are alien to our nature. They want a just and strong power apparatus and a just and strong party that is able to implement socialist renewal and the great reform of the economy and social affairs. This is why we should do all we can to create such a strong and just power apparatus and to see to it that our party, which is a party of conciliation, struggle and great reforms, is effective in managing the cause of socialist renewal.

LE MONDE VIEWS MOVES BY CHURCH, HARDLINERS

PM101319 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Catholic Church Aims for Stabilization in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw -- It was with skepticism that Poles received the agreement in principle concluded on Monday 8 November between General Jaruzelski and the Polish primate on the date on which the pope is to start a visit to his native country. The date of 18 June seems a long way off in the present chaos and uncertainty, and nobody would venture to predict what will happen between now and then.

Everything still has to be negotiated -- the length and stages of the visit, the opportunities the population will have to go and hear the pope, and also the number and nature of the meetings between John Paul II and General Jaruzelski, since the invitation is to be made jointly by the state and the bishops conference. Drawing up the program for the first paper visit in 1979 was particularly arduous. There is no reason why things should be easier today. This context is causing unease because, if the obstacles are to be overcome, the authorities must be willing to remove them.

On the eve of the strike which Solidarity's clandestine leadership is trying to stage on Wednesday 10 November, the authorities can congratulate themselves on the first step that they have taken. The meeting between Monsignor Glemp and the junta leader is frontpage news in the dailies this Tuesday morning. They report -- a sentence from the communique cited twice by the television news the previous day -- that "a joint concern to preserve and strengthen peace, social order and work" was asserted. The article appears alongside a government statement warning "troublemakers" that the government "will have no hesitation in using the necessary means to protect" that same "peace" and "work." That is all beneficial to General Jaruzelski, who not only becomes the church's interlocutor, but in addition secures the church's spectacular dissociation from the strike calls which it, in fact, agreed to condemn with the government.

The prime minister is probably counting on the fact that the shock that that is likely to cause to a section of the clergy and to Catholic working class militants will be allayed by the enthusiasm created by John Paul II's visit. He may have received assurances on the lifting of martial law in the coming months. In any case he has just clearly shown that he did not intend to subordinate the church's strategy to that of a clandestine movement and that he was determined to aim for stabilization.

Since Monsignor Glemp has just spent 10 days with John Paul II, it would be surprising if the pope had not approved that choice, in favor of which there were many arguments. First, there was the weakening of the clandestine movement, which might make the church fear that it could fragment and become uncontrollable.

Second, there was the need to be able to give the population hope that could avert the danger of a spontaneous explosion. Furthermore, it was an opportunity to seek confirmation in the role of preferential partner at a time when the government is seeking interlocutors.

All that had an influence, as did an institution's natural tendency to seek order. If the **pope eventually** comes, the church will have won its bet and Poland will thank it for that. If, however, the visit did not take place, the church would see its authority decline both among the population and in the face of a government which had deceived it. In short, in the coming negotiations Monsignor Glemp will not have the greatest of room to maneuver.

Arrests

A new and harsh blow was dealt to Solidarity on Monday by the arrest in Wroclaw of Mr Bednarz, one of the members of its clandestine national leadership, who had just replaced Mr Frasyniuk, himself arrested on 5 October. Eighteen people, including four members of one family, were arrested at the same time as Mr Bednarz.

Judging from the gloomy expressions worn by oppositionists and the even gloomier forecasts they are making about the 10 November strike, one conclusion seems inevitable: The "normalization" operation is slowly but surely becoming credible. And then, when, on approaching the corridors of power, you are struck by their strong smell of disarray, and you only meet in them men who are unsure about the future and inclined to list above all their own camp's impotence and mistakes; when you observe that people at the top of the apparatus are fighting among themselves even more fiercely and more publicly, the first impression vanishes. That cannot be called "normalization" in any way. As at every stage of this crisis since August 1980, it is only possible to write: "unprecedented."

In every factory over the past week the workers picked out as the most active have been warned by the police that they would be held personally responsible for what might happen. Each of them is threatened with dismissal. Some have already been told the sentence which they face: 3 years. Others have been placed in preventive detention. On Saturday the Politburo gave the government the instruction to "firmly counter any irresponsible adventure."

But if Solidarity is dead it is not because of the repression or because of a tactical error. That trade union -- the social movement which it had become -- primarily embodied the country's desire to reach a political compromise with the regime. Since the authorities, by outlawing Solidarity, have shown that they are closed to any idea of negotiation, its strategy, which before and since 13 December was based solely on the idea of peacefully "imposing" a "national accord," no longer has any point-- at least in the medium term. It is necessary to rethink everything, to invent new forms of organization and struggle and to prepare for a battle that will be long and very uncertain even if it is not as hopeless as people might think.

That is a harsh record, but the record which the government could draw up is scarcely better. Last Thursday Mr Namiotkiewicz, chief of the Central Committee Ideological Section, wrote in the army daily that people ought not to think that just because the population is not following the clandestine movement's instructions, that it supports the government. The weekly POLITYKA, for its part, published an extremely critical and pessimistic article in the issue before last, stating that martial law "has made it more difficult to achieve the national accord" without which it will be impossible to overcome the crisis.

Finally, on Sunday evening television showed the recording of a debate between Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski and around 100 people who had written to the govenment supporting or criticizing it. People were heard to call for martial law to last a long time and expressed the wish that Poles should work instead of make demands. But people were also heard to say that Solidarity was liquidated in a "cowardly" way and that its dissolution was an "insult" to society.

Sparks flew: Why did the new trade unions' rules only contain the constitutional provision on the party's leadership role and not the whole constitution? Or: "There are tanks to ensure that there is no return to the period before December 1981. But who is ensuring that there is no return to the period before August 1980?"

Those articles and programs are the result of a change in propaganda that was started at the beginning of the summer. It was noted that systematic lies about the state of public opinion were making the population even more hostile to the government. They are now allowing the truth to be glimpsed, very rarely and very cautiously, of course. That is less clumsy and, above all, it shows that the government will be inflexible in full knowledge of the situation. But these subtle methods are no more effective than the old methods in face of the population's complete hostility. It may be possible to count on the effect of time. The problem is that the economic reform, without which there will be no recovery and no possibility of winning over the country one day, is in danger of failing because the automatic reaction, in face of the persisting chaos, is to avoid the risk of innovation; because the apparatus, hostile to decentralization, is dragging its feet and is worried about the social repercussions which the brutality of the purge might have.

More serious still is the fact that the party, which was initially relieved that martial law overcome its nightmarish situation, now wants to return to the forefront and is beginning to fume. It is both dissatisfied with the fact that order has not yet been restored, and increasingly irritated by the fact that the army has taken over the levers of command from it, and worried about the future of its enterprise cells that are suffering seriously from a policy that the Central Committee had no say in drafting. In addition to that there is the anger of the officials -- party members -- of the former official trade unions dissolved at the same time as Solidarity.

The last plenum on 27 and 28 October was as violent and stormy as in the tensest moments of the Solidarity era. The few speakers who advocated an open approach were heckled; regrets were expressed about the fact that there had been a departure from completely conventional propaganda; the church was attacked and very broad support was expressed for the letter in which Mr Grabski attacked the economic reform, condemned the weakening of the party and demanded a tougher line toward counterrevolutionaries and the clergy and greater flexibility toward the working class. Although appointed trade adviser to East Berlin, Mr Grabski gave a press conference for communist newspaper correspondents on Saturday.

Attacked by the representative of RUDE PRAVO, the CPCZ organ, who accused him of factionism, he replied sharply that the text of his letter had been distributed to the Western journalists not by him but by the Foreign Ministry Press Office. In saying that, he was clearly denouncing a maneuver by General Jaruzelski's team aimed at showing the world that there were people more "hardline" than itself. Mr Grabski made it clear that he would refer the matter to the party's Control Commission, before adding that the RZECZYWISTOSC clubs movement, which he chairs, had the right to try to influence poeple; that the power struggle in the country had not been won; that to achieve that it was necessary to restore society's confidence in the party; that the state apparatus had superseded the party, contrary to the rules of socialism, and finally that the church had been turned into a political party.

Last week Mr Barcikowski who, with Mr Rakowski, is one of the two men closest to General Jaruzelski -- but who was not in favor of outlawing Solidarity -- publicly accused Mr Grabski of acting "out of ambition." Here are two statements, also by a man close to the government. The first is: "After the war the party had only 150,000 members, but it was active. Today there is nothing, and we need a party because there is no alternative to it." The second is: "We must hold out for a few years, until headquarters (Moscow) realizes that it must reassess its relations with its allies, which are more troublesome to it than its enemies."

Indeed, Moscow does not want any concession or trouble. It wants normalization -- a remote prospect for the junta chief who, it is true, has no credible rival at present.

In the short term, although Wednesday's strike is likely to have a poor following, the late afternoon demonstrations for which the trade union has called could be large. Others could also take place on 11 November to mark the start of the 12th month of martial law. Renewed violence is to be feared at a time when beatings are already tending to become the norm in police stations.

PZPR RESOLUTION ON SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS

PM111555 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Oct/1 Nov 82 p 2

[Report on PZPR Central Committee resolution, "On the Tasks of Party Bodies and Organizations in Solving Key Problems of the Country's Socioeconomic Developments," published under the general headline "Resolutions of the 10th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE STATES THAT -- DESPITE THE DIFFICULT SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION AND UNFAVORABLE EXTERNAL CIRCUMSTANCES -- THERE IS CONTINUING PROGRESS IN OVERCOMING THE CRISIS AND IMPLEMENTING THE ECONOMIC REFORM.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES THE POLITBURO REPORT ON THE PARTY'S STAND WITH REGARD TO THE KEY PROBLEMS OF THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN 1983-1985.

1. ON THE BASIS OF OPINIONS VOICED BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PROBLEM COMMISSIONS AND THE VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEES, AS WELL AS OF THE DISCUSSION AND CONSULTATION CARRIED OUT IN THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS OF NUMEROUS ENTERPRISES, IN SOCIOPROFESSIONAL AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS, THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEEMS THE FOLLOWING TO BE THE MAIN GOALS OF SOCIAL POLICY:

A. PROVISION OF FOOD FOR THE NATION; THE CREATION OF FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR SOLVING POLAND'S FOOD PROBLEM. In investment policy and in delivering the means of production to agriculture it is necessary to concentrate on those areas that will promote the intensification of production, that is, plant-protection agents, chemical fertilizers, land improvement and provision of water for farming communities, as well as on the storage and processing industries.

B. PROVISION OF THE POPULATION WITH ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIAL ARTICLE IN EVERYDAY USE: RESTORATION OF MARKET EQUILIBRIUM. The rebuilding of the market and the abolition of rationing are of key importance for the restoration of work motivation. The increase in the production of market commodities rests largely in the hands of the workforces. In support of such an increase the party should step up active political work in enterprises and cooperatives.

The principles of economic reform and cost accounting require that prices play an active role, reflecting variations in production costs and the market situation. At the same time the effect of the level of prices on the population's material situation must be taken into account in the state's price policy. In 1983 the unavoidable increases in official prices -- particularly of basic foodstuffs -- should be restricted to a minimum.

It is vitally necessary to counteract more effectively the phenomenon of overpricing, to tighten controls and to withhold the right to establish prices from those economic units that have been abusing these rights. It is vitally necessary to galvanize the work of enterprises' internal teams responsible for cost and price analysis. Party organizations should create the favorable political climate for such teams.

C. CURBING THE DETERIORATION OF THE HOUSING SITUATION AND CREATING THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS FOR ITS GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT. Local authorities, housing cooperatives, social organizations and construction enterprises should speed up their activity aimed at securing sites for multifamily and individual housing schemes, increasing the production of materials in short supply and making up the acute delays in the erection of ancillary installations. The state will create favorable conditions for undertaking a broad range of social initiatives aimed at developing the housing construction industry, particularly with the aid of the population's own financial outlay and labor.

D. IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH CARE, MEETING THE DEMAND FOR MEDICINES, CONSISTENT FULFILLMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS FOR HOSPITALS, OUTPATIENTS' SURGERIES AND HEALTH CENTERS.

E. THE WAGES AND INCOMES POLICY SHOULD OBSERVE THE SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES OF REMUNERATION, AND ALSO PROVIDE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE FOR THOSE POPULATION GROUPS THAT FIND THEMSELVES IN THE MOST DIFFICULT MATERIAL SITUATION. The role of the enterprise in meeting the social and cultural needs of the work force is being extended. As an integral part of socio-economic planning, enterprises should prepare their own internal programs of social activity, based on funds provided and allocated by the enterprises themselves.

Of great social significance is the consistent implementation of the governmental program for counteracting the phenomena of parasitizing and profiteering on the crisis, and everything that violates the principles of socialist justice. It is urgently necessary to introduce a system of taxation and incomes control that will prevent the obtaining of excessive incomes that are not justified by the real work put in for them. The state's undertakings against economic and tax crimes, speculation and other forms of socially harmful activity require active support from party organizations and committees, the workforces in enterprises and the whole of society.

The Central Committee states that the class character of a socialist state's social policy must find expression in its particular concern for the interests of the working class.

2. SUCCESS IN ACHIEVING AN IMPROVEMENT IN SOCIETY'S LIVING CONDITIONS AND ACCELERATING OUR EMERGENCE FROM THE CRISIS DEPENDS ON INCREASING THE SCALE OF PRODUCTION. THIS REQUIRES HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY AND BETTER UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION CAPACITIES AND OF RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS. THE TASKS IN THIS AREA WERE SPECIFIED IN THE RESOLUTION OF THE EIGHTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM.

To increase production it is desirable that two-shift and three-shift working be reintroduced, and also undertaken on free Saturdays. In taking decisions in this matter the following principles should be accepted as guidelines:

above all else, the currently applicable worktime must be fully utilized;

work on free Saturdays should only be undertaken in enterprises which carry sufficient stocks of raw and other materials;

the decision whether or not to work on free Saturdays should be taken independently by enterprises;

appropriately attractive terms should be made available by enterprises as remuneration for work on free Saturdays.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION AND GRATITUDE TO THOSE WORKFORCES THAT BY WORKING ON FREE SATURDAYS ARE CONTRIBUTING TO OUR SPEEDIER EMERGENCE FROM THE CRISIS AND TO AN IMPROVEMENT IN SOCIETY'S LIVING STANDARDS.

3. OVERCOMING THE CRISIS AND DEVELOPING THE ECONOMY IN THE 1980'S WILL REQUIRE A DEFINITE IMPROVEMENT IN MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY AS WELL AS SOME STRUCTURAL CHANGES AIMED AT SATISFYING MORE EFFECTIVELY THE NEEDS OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FOOD SECTOR, HOUSING, THE INTERNAL MARKET AND EXPORTS.

The correct development of the economy is not possible without strengthening its weakest links, particularly those of transportation and the power industry. These are in urgent need of essential outlays. In this situation the achievement of the desired proportions of outlays for the given sectors of the economy, as laid down in the resolution of the ninth congress, will be possible within a longer time scale.

Securing an efficiently functioning transportation system is a precondition of our overcoming the crisis effectively. It is essential that we make better use of our transport potential, boost the operational status of our rolling stock and rationalize the freight haulage system. This goal should be served by the essential investment outlays as well as by changes within the economic, financial and organizational systems of transportation.

4. OF KEY SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE RATE OF OUR EMERGENCE FROM THE CRISIS AND FOR POLAND'S FURTHER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. TIGHTENING THE BONDS OF THIS COOPERATION WITHIN THE CEMA FRAMEWORK AND ENRICHING IT WITH NEW FORMS SHOULD CONSTITUTE ONE OF THE BASIC GUIDELINES OF ECNOMIC POLICY, finding its expression both in the national plan and in the plans of individual enterprises.

It is necessary to make more active use of the wide opportunities for economic cooperation and trade exchange with the developing countries.

The further development of economic relations with the developed capitalist countries depends on the lifting of the restrictions and discrimination against Poland as well as on arriving at a long-term solution -- advantageous to both sides -- of the payments problems.

5. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPEALS TO SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS, TO THE ENGINEERING, TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC CADRES AND TO THEIR SOCIOPROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS TO MAKE BETTER USE OF THE POSSIBILITIES OFFERED BY THE DOMESTIC POTENTIAL IN SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY, WITH THE AIM OF ARRIVING AT EFFECTIVE SOLUTIONS OF THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS. The rich achievements of the 20th Congress of Polish Technologists should also be utilized to this end.

An important role in speeding up technical and organizational progress falls to the movement for technical rationalization and invention. It is necessary to restore this movement to its former status, give it new stimuli and support it through effective legal and organizational schemes and a system of moral and material incentives. The achievements of rationalizers and inventors must at the same time be better exploited.

6. THE REALIZATION OF THE AIMS OF ECONOMIC POLICY SHOULD BE SERVED BETTER BY A REFORMED SYSTEM OF DIRECTING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY WITH ITS ECONOMICAL MECHANISM, ORGANIZATIONAL SCHEMES AND LEGAL REGULATIONS. EXPERIENCE GAINED HITHERTO OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ECONOMIC REFORM INDICATES A NEED FOR MODIFYING SOME OF ITS PARTICULAR SOLUTIONS. WORK ON THOSE SHOULD BE URGENTLY COMPLETED, AND ENTERPRISES SHOULD BE INFORMED WITH SUITABLE NOTICE OF THE CHANGES TO BE INTRODUCED SO THAT THOSE COULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE WORK OF THE ENTERPRISES AS EARLY AS THE BEGINNING OF 1983.

A fundamental precondition of the correct functioning of the mechanisms of economic reform is the introduction of motivational systems, comprehensible to all workers, that will effectively increase work output, reduce costs and save fuel, energy and materials. Party organizations and workers' self-management bodies, acting in cooperation with the trade unions, will ensure that the socialist principle of remuneration according to work results is adhered to, and also that workers are fairly assessed.

The success of the reform depends largely on the involvement of the managerial cadre and those in positions of authority [dozor]. Greater demands must be made of this cadre, but at the same time its position must be safeguarded and authority strengthened.

It is vitally necessary to elevate the rank of foreman and overseer in enterprises, and to define their powers and responsibilities, the system of their professional and social promotion and the principles -- appropriate to their function -- of remuneration.

7. THE MAIN INSTRUMENT OF DIRECTING THE ECONOMY IS THAT OF CENTRAL PLANNING. IT IS NECESSARY TO ENSURE THAT IT IS HIGHLY EFFECTIVE. THIS CAN BE PROMOTED THROUGH APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF ROLLING PLANNING [planowanie kroczace].

In drafting plans for enterprises it is necessary to aim for these plans to comply in the highest degree with the premises of the central plan. Party orgnizations should encourage workers' self-management bodies and the management boards of enterprises to prepare and take on ambitious socioeconomic plans -- based on realistic data -- that will propose utilization of the internal reserves of production and efficiency.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OBLIGATES PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES TO PREPARE TIMETABLES FOR THE REALIZATION OF THE TASKS ARISING FROM THE 10TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESOLUTIONS. CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECTIONS WILL, JOINTLY WITH THE RELEVANT DIVISIONS, EXAMINE THE SUGGESTIONS SUBMITTED AT THE PLENARY DEBATE AND WITHIN THE TASK TEAMS AND, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTION ISSUED BY THE NINTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, WILL SUBMIT A REPORT ON THEIR REALIZATION.

[Signed] PZPR Central Committee

Warsaw, 28 October 1982

SEJM STATEMENT ON ALLEGATIONS OF REPRESSION

LD120016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] In connection with the fact that one of the women participants in the meeting between Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and authors of letters to the government has said that citizens who write to the Sejm allegedly meet repressions, the Sejm office has been authorized to make a statement saying that several thousand complaints, proposals and letters have been sent to the Sejm this year and not one case that would confirm such an allegation is known. The Sejm office will take appropriate investigative steps if the participant in the meeting makes known the facts that induced her to say the above.

BARCIKOWSKI ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON GRABSKI LETTER

PM101235 Szczecin KURIER SZCZECINSKI in Polish 4 Nov 82 pp 1-2

[Report signed (Macz): "The So-Called Grabski Letter"]

[Text] In the course of yesterday's report-back meeting of the branch party organization of the Szczein shipyard's K-2 unit Kazimierz Barcikowski was asked one of a series of questions on which he epxressed his attitude. On account of the importance of this question we are publishing it separately, together with the answer.

[Question] Tell us, Comrade Secretary, what it is about that Grabski letter that people are talking so much about. Tell us also what Grabski is doing now?

[Answer] As you know, comrades, in the course of the extraordinary ninth party congress Grabski was not elected as member of the Central Committee. He then spent some time in retirement. But we believed he was too young to be a pensioner. So we sent him off to work in the trade adviser's office of the Polish People's Republic in Berlin. As Grabski was leaving for the GDR he took advantage of that moment to take leave of his party organization through writing that letter. It numbers some 8 or 10 pages. It is currently circulating in Poland. I believe the letter was written with the intention of its being circulated within the party. In the letter Grabski implies that it was he and no one else who would have been able to remedy it all [presumably, Poland's troubles], that he would have acted correctly. Perhaps he even does believe this....

But he acted wrongly in giving, in this way, a chance for hostile propaganda to act. He gives reason for infering that there is a struggle under way within the party.... That letter testifies to its author's excessively grand ambitions.

REGIONAL PRODUCTION PERFORMANCES 'GOOD'

LD111620 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov -- PAP regional correspondents keep on sending in spates of dispatches on production performance by morning shifts throughout Poland today, indicating that industrial crews and other employees are doing their as-good-as-usual jobs at their workplaces all over Poland. They underscore that production performances is also as good as any.

The longshoremen of Szczecin and Swinoujscie have just reloaded 18 thousand tons of goods during today's morning shift from 21 ships, with 31 Polish and foreign ships berthed in warfs and port waterways.

The Polish ocean lines, commanding 163 ships, have shippped a total of 4,266 thousand tons of cargo over the past 10 months, by 109 thousand tons more than in the same period of the last year.

The leading Polish fertilizer plant of Police, near Szczecin, keeps a calm and measured production rhythm. Today's planned production quota provides for 3,100 tons of sulphuric acid, 1,200 tons of phosphorus acid and 1,300 tons of double-component fertilizer.

Tbe morning shift of workers of the Marchlewski cotton mill in Lodz has reported for work sharp on the dot today. Since August last the crew has been increasing production.

On the other hand, however, the 4-thousand strong personnel of the Olsztyn Stomil tire factory is grappling with raw materials difficulties and shortages of labour.

PAP correspondent in Poznan reports all the city's enterprises are keeping on a rhythmical production pace. The same has been reported from Wroclaw, Lower Silesia.

From Lubin came a dispatch that coppermines register a good production performance, with a high degree of work discipline being conspicuous everywhere.

PAP REPORTS MORE NEW TRADE UNIONS REGISTERED

LD102130 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 10 Nov -- More and more initiating groups and founding committees of new trade unions are being set up in factories and institutions, PAP regional correspondents reports. They proceed with organizational work, draft statutes and list proposals concerning action programmes.

Ever more frequently the groups and committees enter into preliminary talks with representatives of managements, and help solve practical issues which gains them prestige and recognition among workers.

The voivodship courts continue registering new trade unions whose statutes have been found concordant with the letter and spirit of the trade union law. The voivodship court in Lublin registered its first two unions. The Opole Voivodship Court received 100 applications for registration. Some 340 initiating groups and founding committees affiliating several thousand people are active in factories of the Czestochowa Voivodship. Some 200 such groups and committees are operating in Ostroleka Voivodship. The workers demonstrate growing interest in the work of groups and committees.

POLAND PAYS HOMAGE TO MEMORY OF LEONID BREZHNEV

LD112222 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 11 Nov 82

["Poland After Leonid Brezhnev's Death" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov -- The death of Leonid Brezhnev has invoked deep sorrow in Poland. The Polish press agency PAP and Polish radio reported the news immediately after the communique on Leonid Brezhnev's death reached Poland. All radio news bulletins have been repeating the communique on the death of the Soviet leader and carried his life story, reminiscences from his visits to Poland and recollections of former Polish radio and television correspondents who had been accredited to Moscow and had the opportunity to meet the CPSU CC general secretary.

At noon, the Polish radio broadcast an extensive commentary on Leonid Brezhnev. Only serious music is played on the radio.

At 13:30 hrs Polish television broadcast a special issue of its news bulletin which has been devoted exclusively to the life and activities of Leonid Brezhnev and his contacts and visits to Poland.

A commentary read out during the special issue of the television news bulletin stressed the enormous contribution made by Leonid Brezhnev to the cause of peace and detente.

the work of Leonid Brezhnev, an ardent fighter for peace and the chief architect of the Soviet peace policy of his times, is internationally associated with detente and efforts to consolidate peace worldwide.

The commentary emphasized L. Brezhnev's activities both in the theoretical and practical field as the top initiator and practical executor of the Soviet peace and disarmament initiatives. Detente as he understood it meant not only the overcoming of the cold-war tendencies but the readiness to solve disputable issues by peaceful means.

The special issue of the TV news bulletin also featured reports by Polish TV correspondents in Moscow, Berlin and Belgrade who said about reactions to the death of Leonid Brezhnev in those countries.

The Polish press agency, PAP, has given a comprehensive biography of Leonid Brezhnev, in its home news service, in which it reviews the activities of the deceased, as well as his merits for the Soviet state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The PAP stresses that Leonid Brezhnev was one of the most outstanding statesmen in this century, who made an outstanding contribution to the cause of international detente and consolidation of peace.

The agency recalls Leonid Brezhnev's activities at various responsible party and state posts in the Ukraine, Moldavia and Kazakhstan, in addition to his World War Two record.

His participation in the liberation of Polish lands is also duly highlighted.

Among the many foreign distinctions which Leonid Brezhnev had were also three Polish decorations: the Grunwald Cross, second class, the Grand Cross of the Order Virtuti Militari, the Grand Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta.

Leonid Brezhnev was in Poland for many times. He took part in the celebrations of the 25th and 30th anniversary of People's Poland and made a speech at the jubilee meeting of the Polish Sejm /parliament/.

He also came for the debates of the 5th, 6th and 7th Congresses of the PUWP and attended the Warsaw meetings of the consultative Political Committee of the states-members of the Warsaw treaty. He also had meetings with Polish leaders.

He manifested his friendliness towards our country over the recent period too.

In an interview for the weekly DER SPIEGEL, October 1981, he said: "Poland is our friend, a good neighbour and ally. So we treat her in a way in which an ally and friend should. The Soviet Union wants to help Poles out of their economic difficulties, lending them appropriate assistance according to its possibilities."

Radio Eulogy

LD111458 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The world learned this morning that humanity has lost a great man. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has died! The death of the Soviet leader fills with sorrow every honestly thinking man who is capable of objectively assessing words and deeds.

There were many deeds in his busy life. He was an outstanding economic activist. He made an enormous contribution to the development of Soviet industry in extremely difficult conditions when the Soviet Union, boycotted by the whole world, had to create on its own the material conditions for the development of socialism. His achievements have become a permanent part of the history of the construction of the Soviet Union and are proof of the outstanding abilities of Leonid Brezhnev as an organizer of deeds which at the time seemed impossible. He was always with the people. He reached the most difficult sectors of work. He encouraged people to greater efforts and he convinced them by drawing a vision of the future, thus giving them strength to perform difficult, often superhuman tasks.

This is also how it was during World War II. He went to the front as a volunteer political officer and later as major general. He was always with the troops, never leaving them. He went to the most difficult battle zones and was not afraid of bullets. He also contributed to the liberation of Poland. After the war there were the difficult years of reconstruction, of active political and state activity.

When he was placed at the head of the Soviet party and state he devoted all his strength not just to increasing the defensive might of his fatherland and the socialist camp, but also to making peace permanent in the whole world. He strived for universal cooperation among states with different political and economic systems, seeing in this a chance to prevent the threat of nuclear war. He called on the imperialist forces to be reasonable. He argued that nobody can emerge victorious from a nuclear war. He did not just speak and convince, but he also undertook extremely important initiatives which proved the peaceful good will of the Soviet Union. There were many of them, if only to mention the unilateral reduction of missle forces deployed in the European sector of the Soviet Union or the unilateral statement that the Soviet Union will never be the first to start a nuclear war.

Faithful to the Leninist teachings, he devoted all his strength to peace and cooperation among nations. He warned humanity against the threat of self-anihilation. He also was a friend of Poland. He liberated it and assisted in reconstruction. He also tried to help us in these difficult recent months.

A man has departed, one of the few great men who shaped our century and whose work will pass into the next generation.

Telegram of Condolence

LD112358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The memory of the deceased Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was honored by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo at yesterday's session.

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the WRON [Military Council of National Salvation] and the Polish nation, a telegram of condolences has been sent to the leadership of the Soviet party and state by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski. In the telegram, which expressed profound regret and sympathy in connection with the death of Leonid Brezhnev, we read, among other things:

The Polish nation and our party will retain forever in their memories the figure of Comrade Brezhnev as a participant in the struggle for liberating our country from the yoke of fascism, and as a great friend of Poland, which he knew well and understood and which he always wished well. Leonid Brezhnev, the telegram states, was an ardent spokesman of the cause of fraternal friendship and alliance between our parties, states and nations. We shall guard this alliance and friendship constantly for the good of our common cause, for peace and for socialism.

Officials Sign Embassy Book

LD111936 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] In connection with the death of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a book of condolences was opened at the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw.

The USSR Embassy is flying its flag at half staff. Members of the supreme party and state authorities, including Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, arrive. They convey to Ambassador Boris Aristov expressions of deep sorrow and sympathy for the authorities of the Soviet Union, all Communists and the fraternal Soviet people, on behalf of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish nation.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, later signed the book of condolences. The following also signed: Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and members of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee Kazimierz Barcikowski, Miroslaw Milewski, Jozef Czyrek, Czeslaw Kiszczak, Jan Glowczyk, Waldemar Mokrzyszczak, Marian Orzechowski, Manfred Gorywoda and Waldemar Swirgon.

The entry in the book of condolences ends with the following words: The name of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev will remain forever in our memory as a great friend of our nation and of its socialist state, an unflinching and consistent champion of the brotherhood, friendship alliance and all-round cooperation between our parties, states and peoples. Glory to his memory!

BUCHAREST RADIO ANNOUNCES BREZHNEV'S DEATH 11 NOV

AU110940 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] TASS announces: The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union with deep sorrow announce to the party and all Soviet people that on 10 November at 0830 in the morning, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, died suddenly. The name of Leonid Brezhnev, a faithful continuer of Lenin's great cause and an enthusiastic militant for peace and communism, will live forever in the hearts of the Soviet people and all (?progressive) mankind.

Ceausescu Message; Will Attend Funeral

AU111939 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1805 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee met today under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in connection with the death of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Political Executive Committee observed a moment of silence as a token of great homage to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

As a sign of great appreciation for the passing of this great personality and in the spirit of warm friendship and solidarity between the RCP and CPSU and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR, the Political Executive Committee made the following decisions:

The funeral of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will be attended by a party-state delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

As a token of homage to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, great leader of the USSR, outstanding militant of the international communist and workers movement, prominent personality of contemporary international life and close friend of the Romanian people, national mourning is declared in Romania for 12 to 15 November. Flags will fly at half staff on the day of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's funeral. A meeting of mourning will be held in Bucharest, where the working people will express sentiments of high esteem for Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's great personality and profound sorrow at his passing. Radio and television stations as well as artistic institutions will present appropriate programs throughout this period.

The cable addressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium reads as follows:

I learned with profound sorrow of the passing of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the USSR Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, the Romanian people and myself personally, I extend to you, the party and Government of the USSR, all Communists and USSR peoples most profound condolences on the great loss represented by the death of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The prominent personality of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, his rich revolutionary activity in the service of building socialism and communism in the Soviet Union and his outstanding role in leading the Soviet party and state in a historical period of almost two decades are well known in our country. In this period, the Soviet Union has attained outstanding successes in all socioeconomic fields, in raising socialist and communist construction to a higher level, and in asserting itself as a powerful socialist state, thus making an ever-greater contribution to increasing the force and influence of socialism in the world.

We are well familiar with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's contribution to promoting a foreign policy of peaceful coexistence, detente, cooperation, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world, his concern for attaining the vital aspirations of peoples to halt the arms race, proceed to disarmament and prevent a nuclear war, his role in drafting and implementing the Peace Program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress and expanded at the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, and his efforts to ensure peace in the world.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has asserted himself throughout the years as an outstanding figure of international political life and a front-ranking militant of the communist and workers movement and of the world struggle against imperialism and for freedom and progress. The best homage we can pay to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's memory is to continue and carry on our efforts to resolve the complex problems facing mankind, to reduce tension and resume detente, to establish a new climate in relations among states, on the basis of principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty and observance of all people's right to shape their lives in accordance with their wishes and in a mutually advantageous climate of security, understanding, peace and cooperation.

The Romanian Communists and people have considered Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to be a close friend of our country and have highly assessed his contribution to continuously developing Romanian-Soviet cooperation and friendship. In the period when Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev headed the Soviet party and state, the relations between our parties, countries and peoples have recorded continuous development. Economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and collaboration have expanded; party-state exchanges have increased; and our international cooperation has also intensified. Romanian-Soviet cooperation based on full equality, esteem and mutual respect and on principles of national independence and sovereignty and international solidarity contributes to accelerating the construction of the new system in the two countries and serves the overall cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

An essential contribution to strengthening good relations between our parties and states was made by my personal ties of heartfelt friendship and mutual esteem and trust and my frequent meetings, talks and understandings with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which have always led to important concrete measures and decisions that determined the continuous progress of the comprehensive Romanian-Soviet cooperation.

On behalf of the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania, I express the conviction that relations of friendship, understanding and cooperation established between our parties and countries during Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's leadership of the CPSU and the USSR will continue to develop by acquiring new and greater dimensions in all fields of socioeconomic life and international life.

Once again I express the sentiments of profound compassion of Romanian Communists and people and I assure you, dear comrades, that the RCP and Socialist Romania are beside the USSR peoples and Communists in these difficult moments, and we are convinced that the USSR, under the leadership of the great party created by Lenin, will attain new and important successes along the road of building the communist society and will forcefully promote a policy of peace, detente, understanding, cooperation and equality among all nations.

Please extend our sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

SFRY LEADERS, NATION MOURN DEATH OF BREZHNEV

Death Announced

AU110900 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0830 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev has died. This has been officially announced in Moscow just now. The announcement says that Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, died yesterday at 0830 local time.

Ribicic Recieves Soviet Envoy

LD111444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received Nikolay Rodionov, ambassador of the USSR to the SFRY, this morning. Rodionov, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, informed Ribicic of the serious loss which the Soviet party and state has sustained with the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on his own behalf, Mitja Ribicic expressed deep sympathy on this occasion to the Soviet ambassador and asked him to convey condolences to the CPSU leadership.

Mitja Ribicic emphasized that the death of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is a great loss for the friendly peoples of the USSR, the Soviet party and state. He emphasized that we highly valued the contribution which Leonid Brezhnev, the head of the CPSU for nearly two decades, made to the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations on the bases of mutual respect, independence, equality and noninterference and on the basis of the principles which were set jointly in Yugoslav-Soviet documents at the highest level.

He recalled the significance of the meetings and talks between Comrades Tito and Brezhnev in relation to the development of comprehensive Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation on these bases and Leonid Brezhnev's presence at President Tito's funeral, all of which we valued highly.

Mitja Ribicic also pointed to the significance of several initiatives undertaken by Leonid Brezhnev in relation to the policy of relaxation and peace in the world and to the significance of his role in the Helsinki Conference, as a signatory of the Helsinki Final Act and as a participant in the Berlin conference of European communist parties, which affirmed democratic principles of cooperation between communist and workers parties.

LCY Sends Condolences

LD121300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1852 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee's telegram of condolences to the CPSU Central Committee:

Dear Comrades, it was with deep regret that we recieved the news of the death of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In that connection we send you, all communists and the working class and peoples of the Soviet Union expressions of our deepest sympathy on behalf of the LCY Central Committee.

With Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's death the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union, the Soviet party and state have lost their most prominent leader and tireless worker for the socialist transformation of Soviet society.

With his death the world has lost a prominent statesman and a dedicated fighter for peace, international cooperation and social progress and our country has lost a great supporter of friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

The road followed by Comrade Brezhnev in his life was the road of a worker, communist, fighter against fascism, prominent party and state leader, the road of a revolutionary. At the head of the Soviet party and state for nearly two decades, he used his great experience and all his energy unsparingly for the welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Leonid Brezhnev made a great personal contribution to the development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between the SFRY and the USSR on the principles of sovereignty, independence, equality, noninterference and mutual respect, which are enshrined in joint Yugoslav-Soviet documents adopted at the highest level. The irresplaceability and the historical importance of these principles have been tested in the practice of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

The LCY and socialist self-managing, nonaligned Yugoslavia see respect for them as the lasting foundation for the further successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation and they are also of the broadest significance in the struggle for peace, international cooperation on an equal footing and socialism in the world. At this moment we recall with particular respect the meetings between Comrades Tito and Brezhnev and other Yugoslav-Soviet meetings at the highest level which made a contribution to the consolidation of friendship, mutual understanding and trust and the development of comprehensive Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation.

Sundic Reviews Life, Deeds

LD111546 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Nov 82

[By Milika Sundic]

[Text] The death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev undoubtedly represents a great loss for the Soviet Union, all its peoples, as well as for Europe and th world. Leonid Brezhnev was first secretary or general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee for a full 18 years, and for 5 years he was chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Brezhnev was reputed to be an exceptionally diligent and peaceful man. Under his style of leadership many positive qualities came to the fore which basically changed decisionmaking practice. He was firm in the defense of the ideas for which he fought throughout his whole life but not exclusive [islijuoiv]. His closest associates were equal with him in everything. It is not remembered that he adopted any major decision by himself but it is known that he accepted some decisions even when he did not agree. Others always spoke more about him than he did about himself. The former suited him and he did not need to advertize himslef.

Brezhnev belonged to that group of leaders who gained positions in Soviet society step by step. At different times many of his contemporaries were both better known and more influential but when Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev was replaced, 18 years ago it was not by chance that Brezhnev was the only candidate for the position of first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Not once were his position and influence questioned. Of all the work in which he was involved, he devoted most attention to the role and tasks of the party in the system of centralist leadership, foreign policy, agricultural and strengthening the army. Brezhnev, let us recall, was also a marshal of the Soviet Union.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev did much to develop and promote Yugoslav-Soviet relations. His numerous meetings with President Tito contributed to affirming the principles upon which the relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, and between the LCY and CPSU, rest. It is not known that Leonid Brezhnev ever publicly criticized Yugoslavia and its policy. We are stressing this because before Brezhnev, this sometimes was the practice in behavior toward Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav-Soviet relations are now very good and stable. Although our views on the world problems and the roads of socialist building differ; relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are constantly on the rise. Let us recall again, the frequent meetings between Tito and Brezhnev contributed the most to this.

The death of Leonid Brezhnev also represents a great loss for Yugoslavia. However, regardless of how deeply we are affected by his death, we are convinced that Yugoslav-Soviet relations will continue to develop in a spirit of friendship, mutual respect and complete equality. Yugoslavia has always attached prime importance to good relations with the Soviet Union and it will continue to do so in future.

TANJUG Hails Contributions

LD120006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 11 (TANJUG) -- Leonid Brezhnev, in addition to President Tito, has made great contribution to the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and all-embracing cooperation.

This fact, TANJUG emphasizes in its commentary on Thursday, should be emphasized on this occasion too when Soviet citizens pay their last respect to Leonid Brezhnev and when Yugoslavs express condolences to them convinced that relations between the two countries will continue to develop successfully.

The development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations has been inspired with that conviction already for years.

It was always emphasized that cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is based on the Belgrade and Moscow declarations of 1955 and 1956 respectively as lasting foundations, which were confirmed in later documents on Tito-Brezhnev meetings, and of late too.

At the Tito-Brezhnev last meeting in May 1979 the Yugoslav president especially emphasized the significance of the principles of the Belgrade and Moscow declarations, as lasting and irreplaceable foundations of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

The Soviet party and state leadership, Leonid Brezhnev then spoke, want to develop "relations without any vaguenesses, sincere and absolutely equal relations" with Yugoslavia. The principles formulated in the known Soviet-Yugoslav documents are "a firm basis for such relations", Brezhnev specified.

Both development up to that time, and later development confirmed that cooperation, political, economic, cultural and any other can successfully develop solely on those principles, with equality and autonomy, observing of sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference, observing of differences which are inevitable in the building up of socialism because of a series of historical and other circumstances.

Yugoslavia as a socialist country, the internal development of which is based on self-management, is deeply and lastingly attached to non-alignment. It develops equal cooperation with all states, as well as with big powers, as the USSR is.

It is known that Leonid Brezhnev was ready for an equal dialogue on those questions too, which was of great significance also for overall Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

He said that differences and disagreements among socialist countries and communist parties should not be approached with "prejudices," but it "should be admitted that nobody imposes on anybody any models or schemes which ignore specific features of this or that country".

Tito had many reasons for saying to him, as friend to friend, that we in Yugoslavia have always highly appreciated his personal contribution to the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, on the known principles.

To reiterate that on this occasion means to give credit sincerely for real services and, at the same time, to express the conviction that experiences from the past period, created by Leonid Brezhnev too by his statesman's activity, will contribute to the further development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

Funeral Committee Named

AU112157 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Report from Moscow by Radivoj Rabrenovic, permanent correspondent of Yugoslav radio and television]

[Excerpts] It has just been announced in Moscow that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will be buried in Red Square on 15 November. One gets the impression that commemorative sessions in the interior of the country have begun without the suggestions from Moscow which were planned, elaborated and published during the day by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, with the Presidium members, Politburo candidate members and the first secretaries of the central committees of the republics also attending.

At this moment this forum is making all the decisions, and it selected Yuriy Andropov, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, as chairman of the funeral committee. The funeral committee contains all the members of the Politburo except Andrey Kirilenko, about whom it is said that he no longer is in the highest Soviet party leadership.

This highest leadership must have influenced the decision to postpone the session of the Supreme Soviet until 23 November. As a rule, such sessions were preceded by plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. This time a plenum could be held much earlier to solve, as it is learned in Moscow, some important problems.

The Soviet leader succumbed to a heart attack after several infarcts, without completing, as he wished, any of his great political aims and goals of his life. As Soviet doctors have established, he died yesterday between 0800 and 0900 hours, and the news of his death was announced to the Soviet people more than 26 hours later.

TANJUG REPORTS CC MEETING, ANDROPOV ELECTION

CPSU CC Plenum

LD120958 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0911 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 12 (TANJUG) -- TANJUG's correspondent in Moscow has learned from well-informed and reliable sources that a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) opened in the Kremlin at 10 a.m. Moscow time (0700 GMT) Friday.

The plenum is of a commemorative and working character, the sources said.

After paying tribute to the late Leonid Brezhnev, a new general-secretary of the CPSU is expected to be elected.

Andropov New General Secretary

AU121057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1019 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- It has been learned that at today's session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Party, Yuriy Andropov (age 60 years), Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, has been elected as the new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.